





## News Analysis

## Nicaragua Intervention: Anguish for U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — The decision announced yesterday to seek the ouster of the Somoza regime and the dispatch of an inter-American peacekeeping force to Nicaragua marks an anguished turning point for the Carter administration.

President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance brought to office a strong determination to avoid actions similar to those of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. The United States encouraged the coup that overthrew the Vietnamese government of Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963 and dispatched forces to the Dominican Republic in 1965 to prevent "another Cuba."

But as the situation in Nicaragua continued to deteriorate and intelligence reports about Cuban involvement on the side of the rebels grew, the Carter administration decided in the last few days to move decisively to try to head off what it viewed as an imminent human and political disaster.

## Realities of 1979

President Lyndon B. Johnson was convinced that unless he sent armed forces into the Dominican Republic, a Cuban-backed regime would emerge. Similarly, the Carter administration was concerned that the Sandinista guerrillas would win power and swing Nicaragua toward Havana. But officials said that there were limits to parallels.

The realities of 1979 preclude the kind of unilateral action that was followed in 1965. President Johnson could send the 82d Airborne Division into the Dominican Republic and only later win the backing of the Organization of American States and the token participation of Brazil, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and Paraguay.

The Carter administration, however, does not intend to be too far

## Human Plague Grows in Africa, Subsides in Asia

GENEVA, June 22 (UPI) — The World Health Organization yesterday reported a spread of human plague in Africa and Latin America last year but a sharp decrease in cases in Asia.

It said that there were 766 cases of human plague and 31 deaths reported last year against 1,447 cases and 67 deaths in 1977. There was a sharp drop in cases in Vietnam and Burma, the two Asian countries most severely affected, with 485 cases last year, WHO said.

But 195 cases were reported in Africa against 141 the previous year, and 86 cases in Latin America against 48 in 1977. Kenya and the Sudan are the two African countries with the most cases of plague, WHO said.

During the period 1958-1977, WHO said, there were 45,296 cases of plague in 29 countries. The former republic of South Vietnam always had had the majority of cases, often more than 90 percent of the world total.

## Refinery Strike Curbs Motorists in Australia

SYDNEY, June 22 (Reuters) — Residents of this city rushed to buy gasoline today before a weekend ban on sales due to a strike by oil refinery workers.

Under rationing regulations introduced when the refinery strike started three days ago, motorists have been able to buy gasoline on alternate weekdays only.

Other governments were informed in general terms in the past two days of the U.S. plan, which was revised up until an hour before Mr. Vance unveiled it yesterday. The six-point program was left deliberately ambiguous, in part because it was drafted in such haste,

## Caribbean Island of Dominica Split Over Rival Prime Ministers

ROSEAU, Dominica, June 22 (AP) — This tiny Caribbean island has two prime ministers today, a new one appointed yesterday and the old one who refuses to quit and has holed up in his official residence guarded by 30 loyalists.

Dominica, which gained independence from Britain Nov. 3, lies between the islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique.

The island's House of Assembly decided it would replace Patrick John with James Seraphin without calling for a required no-confidence vote. That technically has Mr. John clinging to his job.

Sen. Lennox Honychurch, of the opposition Dominica Freedom Party, said Mr. John agreed in writing Tuesday to resign. Then Mr. John went on radio and said he would hang on.

Mr. John's government has been facing a crisis since May 29 when workers began a general strike. Two strikers were killed and nine others wounded when the island's defense forces fired on them. The strikers have vowed to remain off the job until the government crisis is solved.

All Mr. John's Cabinet ministers have quit and members of his party in the House of Assembly resigned or said they would support Mr. Seraphin and his interim government.

One opposition leader, who asked not to be named, suggested the best solution for the island now "might be just to ignore him [Mr. John] for the moment."

## U.S. Army Plans Force For Third World Crises

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is opposed to any large increase in the U.S. military presence in or targeted to the Middle East.

After considering diplomatic and political options yesterday, the Policy Review Committee of the National Council is to take up military options today. The session is to be chaired by Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

There has been no decision to deploy such a force, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said. "We are aware of planning on a contingency basis," Defense Department spokesman Thomas Ross said. "The Army has made a decision to draft a plan," and it would be up to President Carter to decide if the plan would be put into effect.

Oil-producing countries in the Gulf have reacted sharply to public discussion of U.S. capability to intervene in that region to keep oil flowing to the industrialized world.

Army leaders said that the idea for the Unilateral Corps is to give the unified commanders, such as the commander in chief for the Pacific, a force they can call upon for help without going through the time-consuming process of identifying and rounding up available units.

The Army plan, still on paper, does not envision assembling the corps at one place. Instead, the combat troops and support units would stay where they are. They would be equipped to respond as a corps quickly, however.

The planning for the new corps has been headed by Gen. Edward Meyer in his role as Army chief for operations and plans. Mr. Carter has chosen Gen. Meyer to succeed Gen. Rogers as Army chief of staff.

Asked yesterday if the Unilateral Corps is a concept or a concrete decision, Gen. Rogers replied: "The Army intends to do this."

Part of the impetus for the corps came from the secret "consolidated guidance" that Pentagon civilian executives issued to the services last year. They suggested a Gulf force



Gen. Bernard Rogers

consisting of two Army divisions and one Marine amphibious force.

Gen. Rogers said yesterday that he could not predict when the organizational work on the Unilateral Corps would be finished nor how many troops, ships and planes from the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps would be involved.

Military sources cautioned against portraying the corps as a new addition to U.S. military striking power. They said the military, in constituting the corps, must make do with the troops it already has and work around current shortages of ships and transports to send units and weaponry to distant points.

In the secret draft of "consolidated guidance" that Defense Secretary Brown sent to the military services for the five-year fiscal 1980 through 1984 period, he said that conflicts in the Gulf "could soften the glue" of the NATO alliance as surely as Soviet superiority along the NATO front.

To fight "half-wars," Mr. Brown said a new corps "should be structured, manned and equipped for contingencies that could precede a major war in Europe."

but also because the administration wanted to encourage the Organization of American States to take part in forging a consensus.

The most controversial part of the plan, the sending of a peacekeeping force, does not say whether the United States would involve its own forces in Nicaragua, limit itself to logistics, or play no role at all.

It is not specific about when the force should go into Nicaragua, if, in fact, the OAS approves the idea. Should the force be sent to bring about a truce or simply to protect one that the combatants must work out between themselves? The State Department said this had to be decided in the course of the debate.

The other controversial part of the plan is the formation of a new "interim government." Who should have a role in deciding the new leaders? Again, the administration chose to be guided by the debate.

The decision to go ahead with this plan was formulated on Tuesday afternoon at a White House session of the Standing Consultative Commission, the crisis management group headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's adviser on national security affairs.

With Mr. Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, and CIA Director Stansfield Turner taking part, three important proposals were adopted. They were approved by Mr. Carter yesterday.

The first, according to officials close to the panel, was for the United States to play a more active role in seeking a collective inter-American decision to change the government in Nicaragua.

The second was to draw international attention to the Cuban role in the conflict. And the third was to stress the need for a peacekeeping force to insure a stable transition.

The decision to intervene was a difficult one and there was little certainty that the United States would be able to bring about a solution to its liking.

But officials were also saying that the intervention in the Dominican Republic did prevent "another Cuba," and, as a result of American pressure, there is a democratic regime in that country where once the Trujillo family maintained power with the same authority as the Somozas.

## U.S. Court Backs Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

dent may not deny government contracts above \$5 million to those who flout the voluntary standards.

The threat of withholding federal contracts from those exceeding the guidelines, the only part of the program providing for any punishment of violators, had been challenged by a coalition of labor unions and Republican congressmen. The challenge was upheld by Judge Parker, who stayed any action on his ruling pending appeal. The case is almost certain to be brought before the Supreme Court for final resolution.

In his decision today, Judge Wright said that the powers over government purchasing contracts have historically been used to meet social and economic goals, the most prominent of which "has been a series of anti-discrimination requirements for government contractors."

He added that the "situation is this case seems analogous to those federal programs that offer funds to state and local governments on certain conditions."

While the administration had vigorously defended its right to withhold contracts, administration spokesmen had noted that this power had not yet been used. They added that they had found that the force of publicity was usually effective to curb violations.

The hijacking began Wednesday when he commandeered a flight from New York to Chicago. He demanded the release from a Chicago jail of Stojilko Kajevic, a Serbian Orthodox priest convicted with him.

Ireland said that it was sending Kajevic back, even though it has no extradition treaty with the United States. He and his lawyer apparently were deported as illegal immigrants.

Kajevic and five other Serbian exiles were scheduled to be sentenced in U.S. District Court in Chicago for the bomb attack. The six are alleged to be members of a terrorist organization.

## Hijacker Flown From Ireland to Face U.S. Court

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP) — A Serbian nationalist who hijacked a jetliner with 132 persons aboard was returned to the United States today on the same Boeing 707 that took him to Ireland and then was flown here to face sentencing for a 1975 bombing.

Kajevic was first taken to be arraigned in New Jersey because he failed to appear for sentencing yesterday for the bombing of the home of the Yugoslav consul in Chicago. Kajevic was then returned to Chicago.

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Ugandans in support of Youssef Lule protest Thursday in Kampala. Troops later fired on the crowd, killing three protesters.

## New Uganda Leader Says Lule En Route to Britain

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 22

(UPI) — President Geoffrey Binaisa said today that Youssef Lule, whom he succeeds as president, was leaving Uganda for Britain, averting a confrontation for control of the government.

In his first news conference since being sworn in to replace Mr. Lule, Mr. Binaisa said that his government would deal firmly with elements attempting to disrupt the country. The warning came after large demonstrations in support of Mr. Lule here yesterday left three persons dead and more than 50 wounded from shots fired by Tanzanian troops trying to quell the disturbances.

Reporters who went to the official presidential residence at Entebbe, south of Kampala, were told by Tanzanian soldiers guarding the gates that Mr. Lule, who had resigned, had left the State House this morning under armed escort.

Mr. Binaisa said that with Mr. Lule's "full concurrence and agreement," the government had arranged for Mr. Lule to go to Britain, where his wife maintains a home.

Mr. Binaisa, a 60-year-old former attorney general, said that Mr. Lule was expected to return to Uganda soon, however, and promised that he would be given a house, chauffeur, car, a guard and a pension.

"I can assure you that it is the desire of this government that changes of government should not mean that the outgoing president or head of state should become an exile," Mr. Binaisa said.

A general strike threatened by Mr. Lule's supporters failed to materialize today, despite reports that pro-Lule groups in some parts of Kampala tried to stop people from going to work. The capital was calm and there was virtually no gunfire.

Mr. Lule, who became president following the fall of Idi Amin in April, said yesterday that he was still Uganda's lawful president. He said that a statement quoting him as handing over power was made at the point of a gun.

The National Consultative Council, or parliament, stripped Mr. Lule of his position on Wednesday, after two weeks of political crisis caused by his plan to reorganize the government without seeking the council's consent.

## Thorpe Jury Clears Him

(Continued from Page 1)

case against Mr. Thorpe, which he said was "almost entirely circumstantial." He also told them that he thought Mr. Scott was "a liar, a fraud, a whizzer and a parasite," and referred to the gunman, who also testified for the prosecution, as "a chump."

The judge was also scathing about payments that some British newspapers have made to witnesses for their stories of the case, maintaining that such a financial interest is an inducement to lie, so as to help bring about a conviction.

This afternoon, the Press Council, a self-policing organization that considers such complaints, said that it would take up the matter.

In addition to Mr. Thorpe, the defendants were David Holmes, a close friend and political colleague of his, John Le Mesurier, a carpet dealer, and George Deskin, a night club owner. All were charged with conspiracy to murder Mr. Scott.

Philadelphia, June 22 — Philadelphia Electric Co. said today that its Peachbottom nuclear plant had leaked radiation twice in 1973, but that there had been no danger to health and the unit involved was put back in operation today.

A spokesman for the Philadelphia office of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said that the first and larger of the releases, which occurred yesterday during start-up procedure after a mechanical failure, was very small, although it exceeded NRC specifications.

Philadelphia Electric said that monitors today again indicated an abnormal rate of radiation release, but calculations showed that this release did not exceed the specifications. The company said that neither leak represented any danger to plant employees, the public or nearby communities.

The unit had been shut down on Wednesday after malfunctioning on a relief valve on an exhaust line. A mechanical compressor caused trouble during the abortive restart yesterday.

Spanish Ambassador Is Robbed in Paris

PARIS, June 22 (UPI) — Three men robbed the apartment of the Spanish ambassador to UNESCO after trying him and his daughter, police reported yesterday.

Investigators said that the attackers, disguised as deliverymen, forced their way into the apartment of Antonio Poch, bound and gagged him and his daughter before escaping with jewels and a small amount of money.

## At First Summit

## Thatcher Wins Promise For EEC Budget Reform

STRASBOURG, France, June 22 (IHT) — Margaret Thatcher, making her first appearance at a European summit as Britain's prime minister, quickly showed the Conservative government's mettle as far as the Common Market is concerned.

Appearing far more cooperative than her predecessor, James Callaghan, Mrs. Thatcher nonetheless served notice here that she intends to bargain hard for key British interests.

She scored a victory in getting the summit to acknowledge Britain's complaint about inequities in the EEC budget system. The summit ordered the Brussels-based European Commission to report on the budget in time for corrective action at the next EEC summit, in Dublin in November.

In an apparent trade-off, Britain last night suddenly dropped its opposition to an increase in Common Market food prices, as sought by France and West Germany. However, Britain managed to keep a freeze on milk prices, the main food commodity in the negotiations as far as Britain was concerned.

Britain complains that its large food imports make its budget contribution much too high, especially in view of the limited EEC development aid to Britain.

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in hope of getting some redress, the budget issue.

"The Dublin summit will be a acid test" on the budget, she said at a press conference here. Unwilling to repeat the Labor Party's thin to "renegotiate" British membership unless a change is made, Mrs. Thatcher spoke of a need for action.

In another gesture, she put billions into the reserve fund of European Monetary System, stressing that this allocation not commit Britain to joining EMS. But it was a sign of British intention to cooperate, she said.

—JOSEPH FITCH

## France Ready To Celebrate 'Day of the Sun'

PARIS, June 22 (AP) — Tomorrow is the Day of the Sun in France.

More than 300 cities and towns throughout the country plan special programs, meetings, celebrations and displays with which the organizers hope to promote solar energy.

An opinion poll conducted for the government Solar Energy Agency indicates that 67 percent of the French population thinks that solar energy research should be an important item in the national budget. The poll showed that 53.5 percent felt that it is the most important alternative energy source that should be pursued.

At the same time, however, 71.5 percent of the 1,600 persons questioned were unsure that 15,000 solar water heaters already are functioning in France and 59 percent did not even know that a government agency was involved in solar energy research.

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## Verification Flights From Turkey

## Carter Raised U-2 Issue With Brezhnev

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — President Jimmy Carter raised the U-2 issue with Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev at their 90-minute private meeting on Monday, the final day of their talks.

"The subject came up at least indirectly," Mr. Brown said. "I don't think we're prepared to announce any resolution yet." He was noncommittal when asked if the Soviet response had been encouraging. "I'm neither encouraged nor discouraged," he said.

Mr. Brown revealed that the administration would have to decide within six months whether to increase the number of warheads on some submarine-launched missiles or the number of bombers on 24-hour alert to compensate for the Soviet threat to American land-based missiles. On a number of other topics, Mr. Brown made these points:

• The first one-quarter to one-third of the planned 200 MX mobile missiles would be based on existing military installations in the West and that by fencing in only a 100-foot wide area along the 20-mile trench planned for each missile, the program would use no more than 100 square miles — far less than environmental critics of the program had feared.

• New Cruise missiles and submarine-launched Trident missiles would have sufficient accuracy in the late 1980s or by about 1990 to destroy Soviet land-based missile sites.

• Contrary to the contention of liberal critics, the Carter administration has not altered or destabilized the strategic balance with the Soviet Union by deciding to go ahead with the MX missile, because the Soviet Union took the first step by building the large SS-18 missile and because weapons technology has developed so rapidly that land-based missile systems are inevitably going to be vulnerable to destruction in the 1980s.

• Contrary to the contention of conservative critics, he does not believe that the Soviet Union will achieve strategic superiority over the United States in the 1980s, though it will lead in some weapons categories just as the United States will lead in others.

• After an internal debate, intelligence officials have agreed that North Korea has a larger army than was estimated when President Carter decided in 1977 to begin withdrawing U.S. ground forces from South Korea, but "no conclusion is going to be reached" on whether to halt the U.S. pullout until after President Carter's forthcoming visit to Seoul.

• The U-2 flights over Turkey have become a sharp and delicate point of controversy in the early maneuvering for Senate approval of the arms treaty because they affect U.S. capability to check any Soviet violations of the SALT-2 treaty signed Monday.

• The Carter administration has sought to use U-2 flights to replace some of the monitoring of Soviet missile tests that had been carried out by two electronic listening posts in Iran. The United States was forced to evacuate those posts in February after the overthrow of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

• Late last month, Washington sent a special high-level mission to Turkey to seek permission to use Turkish airspace for U-2 aircraft carrying special electronic equipment, but Premier Bulent Ecevit replied that he would agree only if Moscow gave its consent.

• Soviet-Turkey Talks

Five days later, on May 28, a high-level visitor from Moscow to Turkey, Alexei Shirokov, a ranking figure in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said that Moscow would react positively if Turkey refused the American request.

That left it for the Americans to raise the issue directly with the Soviet leadership in Vienna. Throughout the summit meeting, U.S. negotiators continually reported that the issue had not come up, although on the last day they had no details on the private meeting between President Carter and Mr. Brezhnev. Not until yesterday was it disclosed that the matter was raised in the session.

## S. Studies Affirm Harm of Marijuana Herbicide

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — U.S. health officials have concluded that paraquat, the herbicide used to kill marijuana plants, may harm the lungs of users, and have suggested stopping the spraying of Mexican marijuana fields.

Studies by the Public Health Service at the Center for Disease Control and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Raleigh, N.C., have found that paraquat exposure can be extremely hazardous.

On the basis of the available evidence, I have concluded that the spraying of paraquat to eradicate marijuana is likely to cause serious harm to the health of persons who may use or consume the sprayed marijuana," he said in the letter, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times.

Opposition to Marijuana

Only two weeks ago Mr. Califano reiterated his opposition to loosening federal controls on marijuana. He said tests show that human motor performance, verbal output, ability to count and ability to distinguish colors deteriorate when marijuana is smoked.

Dr. Julius Richmond, the surgeon general, also has taken the position that marijuana smoke, with or without paraquat, is as harmful to the lungs as cigarette smoke.

Last month the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws took the government to court and won a lawsuit that forced the State Department to file an environmental impact statement on the possible health hazards of paraquat-tainted marijuana.

As a result of the suit, the State Department advised marijuana users to smoke the drug through a water pipe or to eat it in brownies. Some of the sprayed crop was harvested and distributed before the poison could destroy the plants by making their leaves fall off.

Costly Effort

Since 1970 almost \$70 million has been spent on the paraquat program, which has included the use of devices such as a \$3 million "electro-optical illicit crop detection system" and "specialized interdiction vehicles."

A report prepared by the Mitre Corp. for the State Department estimated that 16 million Americans use marijuana and that at any one time 85,600 of them are probably smoking marijuana contaminated with paraquat.

Two years ago Mr. Califano warned marijuana smokers that they could suffer "measurable lung impairment after several months" if they smoked daily from three to five marijuana cigarettes contaminated with at least 450 parts per million of paraquat.

At the time, Mr. Califano said that at that time lacked the scientific justification that the Public Health Service studies revealed later.

Worst in Southwest

Under the terms of the International Securities Assistance Act, Mr. Califano was ordered to the studies performed and to report the results to Mr. Vance.

Mr. Califano said that the Public Health Service studies had found varying levels of paraquat in marijuana supplies in the United States, with the heaviest concentrations in the southwestern states, where a third of the samples tested contained paraquat.

Based on computer simulations, he estimated that 50 to 100 marijuana smokers in the southwest are exposed each year to 500 grams or more of unaltered paraquat in marijuana smoke. Mr. Califano said in his letter.

His dosage is potentially capable of producing a toxic effect in lungs of these smokers. We estimate that an additional 100 marijuana smokers from this area are exposed to between 100 and 499 micrograms of paraquat in marijuana smoke each year. Such exposure might be expected to cause less severe lung damage.

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Mr. Califano said that the Public Health Service studies had found varying levels of paraquat in marijuana supplies in the United States, with the heaviest concentrations in the southwestern states, where a third of the samples tested contained paraquat.

Based on computer simulations, he estimated that 50 to 100 marijuana smokers in the southwest are exposed each year to 500 grams or more of unaltered paraquat in marijuana smoke. Mr. Califano said in his letter.

His dosage is potentially capable of producing a toxic effect in lungs of these smokers. We estimate that an additional 100 marijuana smokers from this area are exposed to between 100 and 499 micrograms of paraquat in marijuana smoke each year. Such exposure might be expected to cause less severe lung damage.

## Carter Drops Fuel Priority as Truck Violence Mounts

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — The White House today announced the rescinding of a federal law that has given farmers priority in obtaining diesel fuel — recently so that fuel can be diverted to trucks.

President Carter had promised to make more fuel available to truckers, as violence continued to mount in the strike by an estimated 40 percent of the country's independent truckers.

The law, which raised diesel prices and rationing, was passed in 1974 to help farmers during a period of high oil prices and fuel shortages.

Truckers, however, have been hit hard by the law, which limits the amount of fuel they can use. They have been protesting, burning trucks and blocking highways.

The White House said the law was rescinded because it was no longer in the national interest.

Raymond Martin of the U.S. Agriculture Department said, "I don't think they are doing anything because of the strike."

In California, freight carriers were forced to turn away millions of dollars in orders for lack of available trucks. Some producers were forced to pay double normal prices to shippers who could deliver.

Two men were injured yesterday, one of them critically, when a trailer rig swerved off Interstate 64 east of Mount Vernon, Ill., after one of the tires was shot out. Tennessee police said that a driver was shot in the arm today after a call on his citizens band radio saying that one of his wheels was loose. He got out to check, and "some people in a car drove by and shot him," a police officer said.

As the FBI disclosed that agents were investigating the death by shooting of an Alabama trucker earlier this week, leaders of several groups of independent truckers met in Washington yesterday to write a uniform set of demands and set up a coalition to negotiate with government officials.

Gunfire was reported yesterday in 15 states. The National Guard was activated in Kentucky and Florida, and police patrols were more than doubled on truck routes in Massachusetts. Georgia troops were ordered to coordinate and guard convoys. Police in Pennsylvania rode shotgun on milk deliveries before striking truckers agreed to let milk pass.

Highway police in North Carolina were ordered to escort groups of 10 or more trucks upon request. Rhode Island and Nebraska troops guarded trucks delivering fuel and oil. The National Guard, called out earlier this week in Minnesota, set up posts at grain terminals to keep shipments moving. Guardsmen continued to escort convoys in Alabama.

FBI Called In

Mr. Carter called yesterday for a halt to the protest, and said he had instructed the FBI to local law enforcement agencies to keep peace on the highways. He said, however, that he would not tolerate any circumstances, he said, adding that he had taken steps to meet legitimate demands of independent truckers. The strike continued to stall the flow of fuel and food. Foulty protests cut back operations in the region, and chickens were used and eggs smashed in Tennessee for lack of transport. North Carolina's cucumber crop was rotted and dumped in Pennsylvania, and cotton piled up in Louisiana.

At least half of the potato people and down the East Coast "even digging potatoes," said

gghanistan Expels 3C Correspondent

BEHRAN, June 22 (Reuters) — A Pakistani correspondent, Robert Robertson, was expelled from Afghanistan today after he had been in the country for several years.

Mr. Robertson, 51, said on arrival that no reason was given for his expulsion. He said that he had been taken from his Kabul hotel to a police station yesterday.

Andreotti Resigns

ROME, June 22 (Reuters) — Premier Giulio Andreotti of Italy tonight tendered his resignation in a routine move to open the way for the formation of a new government following the recent general elections.



ANNIE GET YOUR GUN — This WM, or woman Marine, and others like her have taken over many of the functions of the U.S. Marine Corps previously performed by men, including clerical and repair work. Women Marines must qualify in weapons training, as this woman is doing in Okinawa, Japan, but combat is reserved for men.

## Kennedy Ready to Accept Gradual Health-Care Plan

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP) — In a move toward a compromise on national health insurance, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., said yesterday that he would accept a plan that expanded coverage step-by-step only if skyrocketing health costs were successfully controlled.

Sen. Kennedy and the liberal coalition behind him have until now urged Congress to pass a \$40-billion comprehensive plan that would order step-by-step implementation without qualification.

Sen. Kennedy's move was seen as a concession to the growing feeling that Congress is unwilling to approve a comprehensive plan. It also brings Sen. Kennedy closer to President Carter and Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the sponsor of a limited health insurance program that seems to be gathering support.

First Step Acceptable

Sen. Kennedy said yesterday, in testimony before Sen. Long's committee and in an interview, that he would accept an \$10-billion-a-year "first step" toward an overall plan.

But the beginning phase must include strict cost controls and health system reforms, he said, and there should be advancement to other phases without new action by Congress if the plan stayed within its budget objectives.

Coverage in this first step would include help for youth and the elderly and preventive services, he said, including prenatal, obstetric and pediatric care for mothers and infants. He said that other details would be announced after July 4.

His \$10-billion price tag seemed significant as part of what seems to be a sudden series of moves in the Senate toward a possible health insurance compromise.

President Carter has proposed a \$24.4-billion-a-year plan for the aged, poor, mothers and infants and the very ill whose costs exceed ordinary insurance coverage. But the president is expected by many observers to strike a deal that might bring him close to a yearly limit of between \$10 billion and \$12 billion, as suggested by Sen. Long.

Sen. Long would target his plan toward the catastrophically ill — those who exceed other coverage — and the poor and the aged.

Several other Finance Committee Democrats and Republicans have agreed in work sessions this week that coverage for the unprotected catastrophically ill should be a first priority in any new insurance bill.

Other Priorities

Sen. Kennedy and his supporters urged other priorities. They said that a flood of funds to pay for catastrophic illnesses would skew the nation's costly health system even further toward the costliest care, unless the funds were limited by strong controls and help was available for other groups.

But Sen. Kennedy also said that aid for the elderly under his first step could be geared toward the expensive, catastrophic illnesses for which even Medicare runs out. Also, he said, it should help the elderly "with modest rather than generous incomes."

He expanded on these points after a four-hour session of the

finance committee, at the end of which Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., said his feeling was that a health insurance compromise was not going to work, "unless Sen. Kennedy has a piece of the action" — and unless Sen. Long, the president and Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., also participate.

Sen. Dole and some fellow Republicans are backing a \$6-billion-a-year plan, mainly for catastrophic illnesses, although Sen. Dole has indicated that he is willing to negotiate to do more for the needy.

Ellsberg Guilty Of Trespassing At Nuclear Plant

DENVER, June 22 (AP) — Daniel Ellsberg, the former Defense Department aide who released the Pentagon papers to the press during the Vietnam War, has been convicted with 15 other persons of trespassing at the Rocky Flats nuclear-weapons plant near here.

In a futile attempt to circumvent a ruling by Judge Fred Winner of U.S. District Court forbidding testimony on opposition to nuclear projects, Ellsberg had submitted a brief asking that he be allowed to document what he believes are the dangers of nuclear facilities in general and Rocky Flats in particular.

Ellsberg and about a dozen other defendants last year advanced in vain the "choice of evils" argument — that an illegal action was taken to prevent what the defendants believe is a greater evil — in a similar trial. But Judge Winner forbade such a defense this year.

Thirty protesters were convicted yesterday and 112 were awaiting trial or verdicts on federal trespassing charges as four mass trials stemming from an April 29 demonstration at Rocky Flats continued.

## Earthquake in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, June 22 (AP) — An earthquake shook the Mexican capital and areas to the south today but there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

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## Evidence Before House Panel

## Spray Linked to Birth Defects, Miscarriages

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP) — Evidence of birth defects, miscarriages and nervous disorders after aerial spraying of herbicide near rural communities was presented to a House subcommittee yesterday.

A documentary by the San Francisco television station KRON reported that in Oceanside, a northern California town of 600, 19 of 30 women gave birth to dead or deformed babies during a three-year period after aerial spraying of nearby forests with 2,4,5-T, a chemical defoliant used to destroy the brush around timber.

Residents of Humboldt County charged that the herbicide poisoned water, killed livestock and destroyed crops. A local physician reported an increase in illness corresponding to spraying seasons.

At the subcommittee meeting yesterday, an official of the National Agricultural Chemical Association distributed a statement saying that the San Francisco film was "often emotionalized, largely undocumented." It added: "When used properly, pesticides are safe... Pesticides are among the most regulated products in the nation."

The film showed children with twisted limbs, cleft palates and harelips that resulted, their parents

suspect, from spraying by the U.S. Forest Service. A Forest Service official denied any health hazard from the spraying.

Two women from northern California's Trinity County — Linda Van Atta, who has had three miscarriages, and Pat Kneer, who had a miscarriage and developed cervical cancer — have filed a \$1.5-million claim against the Forest Service.

Mrs. Van Atta said that of the 20 to 25 women of childbearing age in Denny, Calif., "at least 11 had female problems, including about eight miscarriages, ovarian cysts, menstrual irregularities and one baby just recently born with a harelip."

Her suit is one of many filed against the government in recent years, including hundreds by veterans with nervous disorders, impotence, kidney disease and other ailments that they blame on exposure in Vietnam to Agent Orange, a 2,4,5-T compound.

An EPA statement released in San Francisco said that the KRON documentary "appears to present new information of which the agency was not aware."

## U.S. Aides Admit Underestimating N. Korea Forces

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown said yesterday that "there clearly is a larger North Korean force than had been thought a couple of years ago," acknowledging intelligence assessments that have upgraded the threat to South Korea.

On Capitol Hill, intelligence officials also confirmed publicly that North Korea is far stronger militarily than previously thought. Mr. Brown gave no specific figures, but the intelligence officials reluctantly confirmed that North Korea has the world's fifth largest army.

The assessment was made by Army intelligence last summer and it led President Carter to reduce the first scheduled withdrawals of U.S. ground troops from South Korea last year. The CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency are known to have reviewed the Army assessments and to have endorsed them in general.

The question of North Korean strength surfaces as Mr. Carter is preparing to visit Japan and South Korea next week. The revised intelligence estimates provide the South Korean leadership with ammunition to argue for a reversal of the Carter administration's withdrawal policy.

Lane to Leave Havana

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI) — Career diplomat Lyle Lane, 52, who in 1977 became the first U.S. envoy to Cuba since the two nations broke relations in January of 1961, was named by President Carter today as the new ambassador to Uruguay.

## Scope of 3 Mile Island Leak Unknown

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission was told yesterday that it will never know how much radiation escaped from the plant at Three Mile Island because the levels exceeded the abilities of the plant's instruments to measure them.

"All the radiation monitors in the vent stack where as much as 80 percent of the radiation escaped went off scale the morning of the accident," Albert Gibson, a member of the commission's staff told the five commissioners yesterday.

The trouble with these monitors is they were never contemplated for use in monitoring accidents like Three Mile Island.

"So we don't really know how much went up there?" Commissioner Victor G. Gilinsky asked. "Up through the vent stack?"

"That's correct," replied Mr. Gibson.

There are three radiation monitors in the vent stack, Mr. Gibson said, and another five monitors in the pathways leading to the stack. All eight instruments recorded the highest radiation levels they could read during the accident which released airborne radiation for three days starting March 28.

Mr. Gibson said that an average of 30 measurements were made on Three Mile Island and within a

three-mile radius of the plant near Harrisburg, Pa., each day that radiation was released, often when the wind was shifting or when escaping radiation was not at its peak.

On the day of the accident, 365 millirems of beta and gamma rays per hour were measured at ground level 1,000 feet from the vent stack. Directly over the vent stack, a helicopter measured levels three times that. Both those measurements triggered emergency announcements, leading Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh to advise pregnant women and pre-school children in a five-mile radius of the plant to stay indoors.

"Those measurements were very inconclusive," Mr. Gibson said. "All they will show will be dose rates at the moments the measurements were made and without knowing the precise weather patterns we don't know if they were made at the appropriate locations."

Mr. Gibson said that most of the radiation that escaped through the vent stack escaped through open relief valves and leaking pipes and valves. Until yesterday, the commission had thought most of the escaped radiation was gas that had bubbled out of contaminated water on the floor of the auxiliary building alongside the reactor.

Mr. Gibson told the five commissioners that radiation readings inside the auxiliary building were "extremely high" at all three levels inside the building, forcing an evacuation of the building the morning of the accident.

"The radiation monitors were all off scale," Mr. Gibson said. "One set of readings was greater than 1,000 rems per hour. We don't know how much greater because the licensee didn't have instruments that measured more than 1,000."

The maximum allowable exposure the commission allows nuclear plant workers is five rems per year, less than 1 percent the hourly radiation concentrations being found inside the auxiliary building the morning of the accident.

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## In Bid for Wider Mideast Peace

## Saudi Leader Urges U.S.-PLO Dialogue

By Anthony Lewis

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (NYT) — Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia has urged the United States to start an immediate dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In an interview this week, he suggested that such talks could lead the PLO to accept UN Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, and formally acknowledge Israel's right to exist.

If Israel withdrew to the borders that existed before the 1967 war, Prince Fahd added, Saudi Arabia would be ready to make peace and help assure the security of the borders.

The prince reiterated the criticism that Saudi Arabia and most other Arabs have made of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. But disagreements over the U.S. approach to the Middle East should not affect good relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States, he went on. He spoke of his warm feelings for President Carter and dismissed rumors that Saudi Arabia would not go ahead with its purchase of 60 advanced F-15 jet fighters from the United States.

## Cold Words

The words used by the prince in reference to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt were cold. If a more radical government replaced Mr. Sadat, he said, it would not be worse in Arab terms.

The Palestine Liberation Organization receives major financial support from the Saudis and remains on close terms with them. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was in Riyadh recently and met King Khalid and Prince Fahd. "We have a genuine desire that a dialogue should start immediately between the U.S. government and the PLO," the prince said. "The Saudi government would be more than prepared to contribute to this taking place."

U.S. policy, established by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in a commitment to Israel, bars talks unless the PLO accepts Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist. Prince Fahd was asked whether the PLO should not make discussion with Washington possible by taking those steps now. "Talking to the PLO," he replied, "going into a dialogue with them, may lead to what you are suggesting. So why not start?"

"It is incumbent on the United States to talk to the PLO," he went on, "because it is a — if not the — political fact in the conflict. It is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. And after all, talking does not entail any prior commitment."

UN Resolution 242 calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory and for establishment of secure and recognized borders. Saudi



Crown Prince Fahd

Arabia has interpreted the resolution to require complete withdrawal from all territory occupied in 1967, including the Old City of Jerusalem.

Asked if Saudi Arabia would make formal peace with Israel if it withdrew to the pre-1967 borders, and whether it would also help guarantee the security of the borders, Prince Fahd answered: "Certainly."

He said Saudi Arabia had hoped that the Camp David agreements of last September would lead to "implementation of 242 — but unfortunately they did not." His criticism was that the accords had not assured the political rights of the Palestinians.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin "insists that autonomy is for the people, not the territory," the prince said, "and Israel is not withdrawing from these territories. Apparently, Israel has a different concept of 242 — to them it does not mean withdrawal."

The Saudi attitude has puzzled Washington. At the time of the Camp David talks, the Saudis took a reserved stance, one of non-support but with no harsh criticism of Mr. Sadat and no specific measures against him. At the Baghdad conference in the spring, Saudi Arabia joined in a pledge to boycott Egypt. Since then, it has cut off substantial aid, including \$527 million promised to Egypt to pay for 50 F-15 jet fighters from the United States.

## Speculation Dismissed

Prince Fahd was on a six-week holiday in Europe during the Baghdad meeting, and this led to speculation that he disagreed with the policy. In the interview, he dismissed the speculation, while offering no explanation for the toughening of the Saudi attitude. He merely said:

"Even after Camp David we were hoping that the U.S. government would push in the direction of

getting Israel to withdraw to its 1967 boundaries and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. But the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty shattered all hopes."

He was asked whether Mr. Sadat had not in fact achieved Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory by his approach. He replied that Saudi Arabia wanted "a comprehensive withdrawal and settlement."

The prince went into some history, evidently to indicate that he had been misled by Mr. Sadat, and spoke of the Egyptian leader's trip to Israel in November, 1977. "Five days before his trip to Jerusalem, Sadat was here," Prince Fahd said. "We spoke with him, and he never mentioned anything about his projected trip." So, Prince Fahd said, the Saudis were shocked when Mr. Sadat went to Israel.

The prince also mentioned a more recent incident. "I spoke to Sadat personally more than a year ago," he said. "I told him there were rumors that he might sign a bilateral treaty with Israel. I told him my fears. He said it was not true, because the problem was an Arab one, not Egyptian — and the problem of the Palestinian people. Unfortunately, shortly afterward we were faced with the peace treaty."

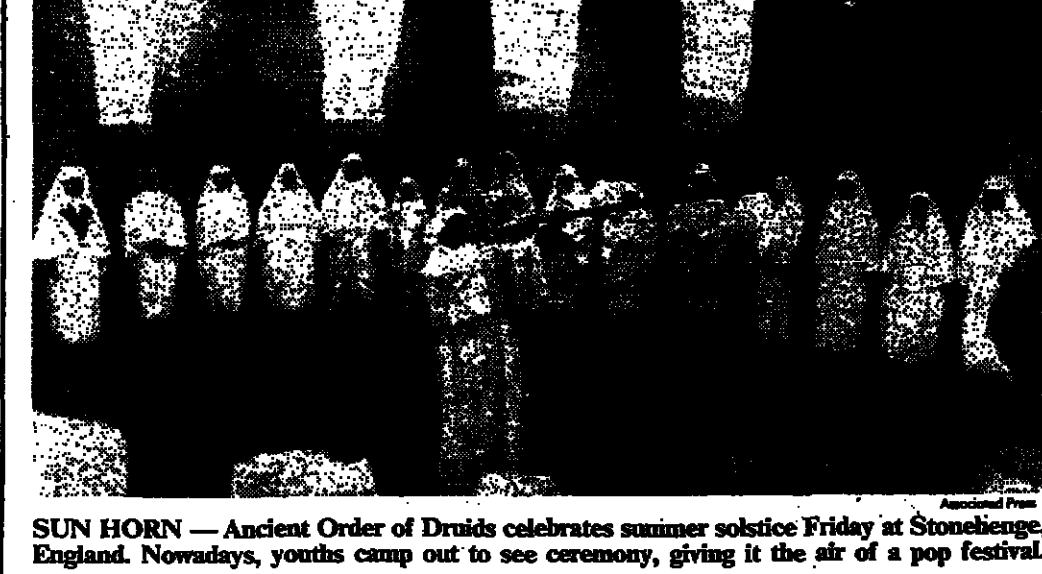
## Sadat Criticized

"We have no personal grudge against Sadat," Prince Fahd went on. "But the way he has handled the matter has not brought us nearer to peace. I am afraid it may have brought us nearer to war. I still sincerely hope that he will succeed in getting Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. But all indications are that he will not."

The prince was asked whether the Saudi government was worried about a possibility that the Arab boycott might lead to Mr. Sadat's fall and replacement by a radical regime. He answered: "We don't know who may succeed Sadat, but more radical government would not be worse in terms of the situation his policy has placed us in."

He declined to be drawn into a discussion of reports that the Saudis were uneasy about U.S. inaction when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was forced from Iran and deposed by Islamic revolutionaries. Asked whether he was disappointed by U.S. policy, the prince replied: "No. We believe the U.S. government does not interfere in the affairs of other peoples."

Referring to reports that the Saudi government was thinking of establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Prince Fahd said: "There has been no talk about the idea, but it is not far-fetched. It remains a probability."



SUN HORN — Ancient Order of Druids celebrates summer solstice Friday at Stonehenge, England. Nowadays, youths camp out to see ceremony, giving it the air of a pop festival.

## Many Are Wary of Amnesty Plans

## Iran Asks Exiled Businessmen to Return

By Jonathan Kandell

TEHRAN, June 22 (NYT) — Last week Assadollah Mobasher, the minister of justice in the revolutionary government, issued a rather long appeal to Iranian entrepreneurs who fled abroad since the fall of the shah.

"There is no problem facing owners and directors of businesses who want to return to Iran," said Mr. Mobasher, who explained that amnesty laws were quickly being prepared by his ministry.

"They should return to the country knowing that their lives and their possessions are secure," he continued. "It is not right for people to live in fear just because they are wealthy. They should come back and play a part in advancing our great revolution."

## Lack of Zeal

But then, under questioning by reporters, with some of them detecting a lack of revolutionary zeal, the minister apparently felt constrained to add that a number of businessmen could not expect to go unpunished if they returned.

"Business owners and managers who committed minor errors will be forgiven," he said. "It is only those who robbed from the public who will not be forgiven."

The distinction between "minor errors" and big ones seems to divide many wealthy Iranians in exile. Several hundred have returned to the country in recent months to test the political and economic waters, and to forestall what they feel may be the nationalization of their holdings during their prolonged absence.

The uncertain situation became

even more uncertain Wednesday when Ali Akbar Moftakhar, the budget and planning minister, said that the government would seize "inefficient" industries and those abandoned by local or foreign owners who have left the country. No specific companies were named, however.

## Hopeless Debts

Many businessmen in exile are hesitant to return and not just because of concern over their personal safety. Some of them own companies that are so hopelessly in debt after almost a year of disorder that they prefer to live off their personal savings and investments abroad.

Others fear that the worker-committees set up in their businesses make resumption of normal operations impossible. And in many cases, businessmen are simply waiting for the government to draw up basic rules concerning the nature of ownership and management, wage and price policies and credit.

Perhaps the industry hardest hit by absentee owners has been construction, which came to an abrupt halt during the fiercest months of the Islamic upheaval and is currently still operating at only 25 percent

of capacity. With its high profits based on rampant real estate speculation and its heavy dependence on government contracts and credits, the construction industry has been particularly suspect in the eyes of the new authorities who are investigating businessmen tied to the deposed regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Recently, officials in one of the largest construction concerns, situated in Tehran, agreed to discuss the company's situation as long as they and their enterprise remained anonymous.

Orders at Standstill  
The company is 100-percent Iranian owned and the majority shareholder is a member of the shah's family. He left Iran late last year — before the monarchy fell — explaining to his executives that the company was in dire straits because banks were closed and business orders were at a standstill.

"He will not come back," said a company official. "If he does, he will be arrested." According to company officials, the owner's connections with the imperial household gave the business a distinct advantage over competitors before the revolution. The company prospered with orders to build roads, pipelines, offices, apartments and even a few palaces for the shah's extended family.

"Things would be expedited for us," said an engineer who still works for the company, "we were far ahead of others in being granted contracts. Cement, which has been so scarce in the past few years, was easily put at our disposal, while others had to go on rations. Even small things, like getting a new automobile — people were on a waiting list for one or two years, and we could get a car in a half-hour with a phone call to the factory."

Gift for Poor  
In February, after the revolutionary trials, a committee, saying it had a mandate from the Islamic leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, appeared at the company's headquarters, made an inventory and then shut it down.

A few weeks later, it was reopened and placed under the control of the Foundation of the Oppressed, an Islamic institution created at Ayatollah Khomeini's request to appropriate holdings of corrupt officials and businessmen, and eventually to give them to the poor. Thus, a number of companies are being "supervised" by the foundation until their ownership is dissolved.

"At this point, none of the executives is considered responsible for the management of the company," said an official with the construction concern. "We work on a team basis, and report as a team to the Foundation for the Oppressed."

The official added that some of the board members had remained with the company, "because the government wants work to resume and considers their presence useful." But he added that their final status would only be determined after the revolutionary government's auditors finished checking the company's accounts.

## Harry A. Grinde Dies; Directed Movies for MGM

HOLLYWOOD, June 22 (AP) — Harry A. Grinde, 86, a movie director whose 35-year career went from the silent era to sound pictures and television, died Tuesday.

Most of his career was spent with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. He directed the films "Under Southern Skies," "Hitler, Dead or Alive," "The Bishop Murder Case," "Good News," and "Shogun," and he also worked on the Laurel and Hardy movie "Babes in Toyland." Before retiring in the late 1950s, he directed the "Gangbusters" series on television.

## Ralph L. Atlas

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP) — Ralph L. Atlas, 76, a pioneer in Chicago radio and a founder of station WBBM, died Wednesday at Northwestern Memorial Hospital.

## Lawrence S. Lesser

BALTIMORE, June 22 (UPI) — Lawrence S. Lesser, 74, former government attorney and Washington partner in the New York law firm of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim and Ballou, died Wednesday at the Opod Samaritan Hospital.

## More Naturalized French

PARIS, June 22 (UPI) — The number of naturalized citizens in France rose from 30,000 in 1974 to 51,347 in 1977, the French Demographic Institute said today, adding that Spaniards made up the largest group, followed by Italians, Portuguese and Vietnamese.

## Officials Deny That Nixon Offered His Home to U.S. Before Selling It

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT) — Government officials said yesterday that they had never been approached about acquiring former President Richard Nixon's estate at San Clemente, Calif., although last month a top Nixon aide said the estate, improved with more than \$700,000 of public funds, had been sold to a private purchaser because "the government has shown no interest in accepting the property."

The disclosure that the government had never been directly approached came to light after representatives of the General Services Administration and the Secret Service went to San Clemente last weekend to compile an inventory of items that might be recovered and after Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., had introduced a resolution urging both agencies to attempt to get reimbursement for improvements that enhanced the value of the property.

After the sale of the estate was disclosed last month, Jack Brennan, Mr. Nixon's chief aide, issued a statement saying the Nixons had always hoped the estate would be "a historical site available for viewing by citizens of the world" but that the government had shown no interest in the property. He gave no indication of what officials had been approached.

Yesterday, spokesmen for the National Park Service, which maintains the residences of many former presidents, and the GSA, which purchases real estate for the government, said they had never been approached about acquiring the property.

Yesterday, Mr. Brennan explained that a family representative, whom he declined to identify, had approached members of Congress, whom he would not name, more than two years ago about the gift of the property and had been rebuffed.

The query was made to the congressmen instead of the government agencies, he said, because of earlier difficulties in trying to make a gift of the Nixon birthplace in Yorba Linda, Calif.

At that time, Mr. Brennan said, officials of the National Park Service said congressional approval was needed before they could accept a gift of property to be maintained as a park or historical site.

## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday are available in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Judith Caspari in the Paris office.

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DIRECTOR OF MARKETING	\$20-30,000	Well established int'l mfg. consulting firm.	London	Broad business interests; in contact in business with senior American management.	Paul R. Day Int'l Inc., 25 Old Burlington Street, London W1X 1JL. Tel.: 01-439 6887.	LIT. 14-6-79
MANAGER PLANT PROJECTS	Good & large benefits	Swiss based int'l co.	Switzerland, Extensive travel	Eng. exp. with mfg. exp. or equiv. pref. Eng. + Ger. exp. as project mgr.	Box 31383, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92321 Neuilly Cedex, France.	LIT. 14-6-79
CONTROLLER		Hewlett Packard, France.	Orsay, Paris suburbs.	MBA, 35 yrs. exp. in mfg. exp. in computer and electronic industries; exp. in M.A.	J. Dupont, Dupont Packard, S.A., 11, rue de la République, 91401 Orsay Cedex, France.	LIT. 14-6-79
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE		Major U.S. engineering/consulting firm	Europe	Engineering deg.; fluent Fr., Ger., Eng.	Department L, 3301 Westlake Road, Suite 102, Atlanta, Georgia 30341, U.S.A.	LIT. 14-6-79
FINANCE DIRECTOR	\$10,000 + bonus	Leading int'l office equipment manufacturer.	Neuchâtel, Switzerland	40-50; record of success as Finance Director in industry.	Managing Director, Twinkl Ltd., 35 Craydon Road, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.	Financial Times 14-6-79
COMMODITY BROKERS Australia	Extremely attractive	Robert Brown & Ass.	Australia	Experienced commodity brokers.	General Manager, Robert Brown & Ass., Pty. Ltd., 278 George St., Sydney NSW 2000, Australia.	Financial Times 14-6-79
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	\$30,000 +	A major U.K. co.	West Africa	Chartered Accountant; 40's; previous overseas exp. in senior financial position.	Peter Barnett, ref. 927, Barnett Road Ltd., 100 St. Vincent, St. Vincent, 31410; Tel: Windsor 56723. Tel: 045322.	Financial Times 14-6-79
Experienced CONTRACTS LAWYER		Single Day Meetings Inc.	Monaco	Law deg.; min. 5 yrs. exp. int'l contracts law & familiarity with capital goods contracts; fluent Eng.	Personal Manager, Single Day Meetings Inc., P.O. Box 157, Monaco (Principality).	LIT. 19-6-79
MANAGER OF PROJECTS Oil and Gas	c. \$10,500	Int'l co. involved in design, procurement & const. supervision.		MBA, 28 yrs. exp. in oil & gas processing/transportation; operating experience.	Christopher Connor, ref. 2686, 100-100 Station Road, London E4 6AN.	The Daily Telegraph 14-6-79
DIRECTEUR FINANCIER Hotelierie	F.F. 130,000 negotiable	Un des plus grands hôtels de Paris	Paris	Env. 35 ans; exp. confirmation des systèmes comptables de procédures; contrôle des grands hôtels; Fr., Angl.	Ref. 3150-87, J.L. Collé, P.M.M. & Co., 103 Avenue Victoria St., Blackheath, London SE14 3PA.	LIT. 18-6-79
GENERAL PARTS MANAGER	Substantial, tax-free	Major distributor.	Saudi Arabia	Senior Parts mgr.; min. 10 yrs. exp. of running a Parts selling organization.	R.M. Macdonald, Macdonald & Co. Ltd., 142 Mariner, London EC3N 1BL.	LIT. 19-6-79
MANAGER General Admin. Dept.	Attractive	Fast-growing Japanese/German co.	Japan	Japanese nat.; (Suzuki Honda) nat. grad.; 40-50; exp. accg., fin., personnel control; Eng., Japanese.	Messrs. Organo GmbH, Co., 9-2300 Hamburg 70, (West-Hamburg) Tel: 41-49.	LIT. 16-6-79
BUSINESS LAWYER	Attractive	Int'l co. (distribution of motion pictures)	Amsterdam	Prof. U.K. of U.S. qual. with min. 3-5 yrs. solid prof. exp.; Eng., Ger. +.	A.J.F. Ellis Exp., Rainer Smith Ltd., 307/308 High Wycombe, London W12 7LL. Tel.: 01-845 6852.	LIT. 16-6-79
MANAGING DIRECTOR		Subsidiary of German sales organization (medical field)	Holland	Exp. mngt. medium size firm/int'l sales; Eng., Ger. + plus.	Personnel & Management Services, Westman Rutland Smith, Popplethorpe Road 43, 3300 Roon 1. Tel: 02221/21705-06.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 16-6-79
GENERAL MANAGER		The GTE communications group.	Lagos, Nigeria	Telecommunications engineer; 30-35; proven mngt. talent; previous exp. in Nigeria.	Area Personnel Office, c/o GTE Systems, 21 New St. House, 1211 Geneva 2.	LIT. 19-6-79
MARKETING DIRECTOR Middle East		The GTE communications group.	Milan then Athens	Marketing; fluent Eng. & Arabic or Fr.; solid record in major project selling; in Middle East.	Area Personnel Office, c/o GTE Systems, 21 New St. House, 1211 Geneva 2.	LIT. 19-6-79
ACCOUNT EXECUTIVES Gulf area	Attractive	Merrill Lynch.	Rabat	Exp. sales; fluent Eng., Arabic; significant exp. dealing with int'l financial clients in Middle East.	Regis J. Davis, Vice-President, Merrill Lynch Int'l & Co., 3-5 Navigators St., London EC1A 7BN.	LIT. 19-6-79
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## OLYMPIC AIRWAYS

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has changed drastically. Athens is now an international headquarters for many companies doing business with the Arab States. And, a few days ago, the Greek government finalized an agreement making Greece the tenth member of the European Economic Community. These successes, naturally, mean change. There's a new spirit of enthusiasm

at Olympic these days, which is felt at all levels of operation, as we begin implementing a three-year program for improvement of services. The reason for the optimism is our commitment to expand some areas, streamline others and eventually fly into the ranks of the large international airlines. With leadership from new management and an investment plan of \$300 million, we're off to a very good start.

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As part of plans for expanding our fleet, we've just purchased two Airbus A-300 aircraft which are now serving Athens-London, Athens-Paris, Athens-Frankfurt, Athens-Thessaloniki, Athens-Rhodes. We can now offer true wide-body comfort to our passengers on short and medium range trips. In addition, we've added two new Boeing 737 aircraft to be delivered in 1980. We also have an option on three additional Airbus A-300 aircraft to be delivered by 1980 and five Boeing 737's to be purchased by 1981-'82. And, we've opened two new air routes, too, which now link Athens-Milan daily and Athens-Jeddah twice weekly.

To insure smooth operations on the ground, we're handling reservations and check-in procedures with a sophisticated computer system which links via satellite to a central unit.

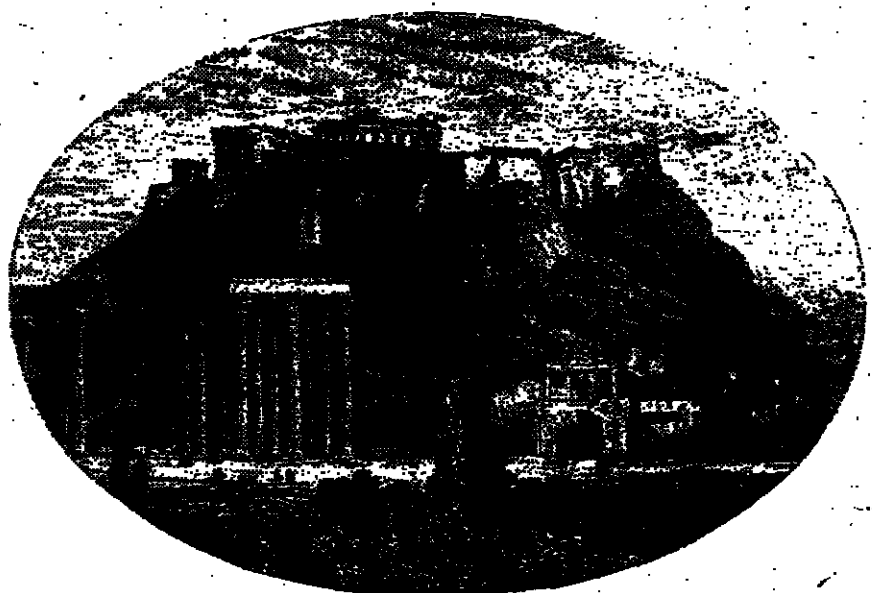
Both our domestic and international premises at Hellinikon Airport in Athens are under construction to provide more space for both arriving and departing passengers. Our plans include extending the international arrivals terminal and increasing the number of departure check-in points. Our technical operations area at Hellinikon is also being expanded to provide new workshop facilities, additional hangars and added office space.

Olympic Catering which now prepares 12,000 meals a day is also enlarging its premises at the Athens International Airport. The Olympic kitchen, which is now the biggest at the airport, caters many of the large international airlines serving Athens. As part of our service to customers, the kitchen provides special meals such as Hindu, vegetarian, low calorie, kosher, diabetic, low sodium, cholesterol free and baby meals.

We've also organized a central educational department with the assistance of specialists in the field of airline operations, to provide training at all levels. Through these training programs, we hope to insure a high standard of performance from all of our personnel and reinforce our steady growth.

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Fremdenverkehr, Gottfried  
Keller Strasse 7, 8001 Zurich.

# GREECE



## The Tokyo Agenda: Oil . . .

OPEC meets on Tuesday to raise oil prices again. On Thursday, the heads of seven major industrial nations meet in Tokyo to decide what to do about it. When President Carter sits down with his counterparts from Western Europe, Canada and Japan, the challenge will be clear enough: Tight supplies and frantic demand are pulling against each other worldwide to send prices shooting upward. What's the response going to be?

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Their answer will have to meet three tests. It will have to have an immediate effect. It will have to demonstrate a firm resolve for the years ahead; it's got to be more than another attempt at patching along for a few months in vague hopes that something will turn up. Above all, the seven's answer will have to be firm and specific.

For the immediate future, the seven are going to have to cut back on oil consumption. Nothing else holds any hope of stabilizing prices or protecting these nations from every kind of political blackmail by the oil exporters. Those cutbacks in imported oil won't have to be big, but they will have to be real and visible. They will have to create what you might call a small glut. Over the past six months, the seven industrial nations have been elbowing and gouging each other in a wild scramble to grab from each other every last pint of oil that anyone has put up for sale anywhere. It is the buyers as much as the sellers who are responsible for the dismaying pattern of price increases since December. That pattern has now become self-perpetuating, and the increases are accel-

erating. The only way to interrupt them is a firm alliance among the seven at Tokyo to accept the self-imposed discipline of limiting the amounts of oil they use.

Holding down demand will be very effective, temporarily. To make it clear that their purposes are more than temporary, the seven will also have to agree to increase their own energy supplies at home. Without a serious commitment to do more with their own resources, the seven would inevitably slide back into greater dependence on oil from abroad.

To do these things will place terrible political burdens on all of the seven governments. Mr. Carter will have to explain to U.S. motorists, as they sit in gasoline lines, that the country has to forgo those extra few shiploads of oil that, by bidding up the price, it might snatch away from West German or Japanese or French consumers. As U.S. householders watch the price of heating oil climb, Mr. Carter is going to have to persuade them that a few shiploads of oil are just going to have sit in the sellers' tanks, somewhere across the sea, to let them know that it's no longer entirely a sellers' market.

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The United States has given the rest of the world a strong impression that it is desperate for oil at any price, and that its voters won't tolerate any shortage. That's a dangerous impression to leave. Mr. Carter's job at Tokyo is to demonstrate that the United States will act firmly to protect the real interests of its allies, and of U.S. consumers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Tomatoes in U.S. Future

Unless reason prevails, the Treasury Department, by a single decision, is about to exacerbate tensions with oil-rich Mexico, guarantee higher prices for vegetables next winter and increase the flow of illegal aliens into the Southwest. Reason, however, has little to do with the nation's trade regulations in general, and perishable Mexican tomatoes in particular.

\*\*\*  
Each winter, Mexican growers sell the United States some \$200 million worth of tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and eggplants. U.S. consumers benefit because, without the Mexican supply, winter vegetables would be less plentiful and prices would be much higher. Mexico benefits because the exports provide jobs for that country's swollen labor force and a diversified market to support rural development. But the 20-year-old winter vegetable industry in Florida does not benefit from competition. And the Florida growers have been demanding that the government limit vegetable imports because they are sometimes sold below the full cost of production.

The drafters of the legislation that bars such "dumping" never contemplated the special problems associated with perishable agricultural commodities. Farm products must routinely be sold for whatever price the market will bring, even if it is below cost;

growers—including those in Florida—must aim to cover costs over the year rather than a single growing season. But under pressure from powerful Florida congressmen, the Treasury Department appears inclined to go along with the Florida growers.

If it does, the importers of Mexican tomatoes would be required to post a bond pending a formal finding of how much below actual production costs the tomatoes were sold. Mexican growers would probably withdraw from the U.S. market, raising U.S. winter vegetable prices. Thousands of rural Mexican laborers would be left without jobs—at least on their side of the border. U.S. producers of other perishable commodities sold by Mexico—notably strawberries—will file parallel anti-dumping suits. And the Mexican government will probably retaliate in negotiations over oil and natural gas sales.

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It may be possible next year to get Congress to pass legislation specifically exempting perishables from the anti-dumping statutes. In the meantime, however, it is imperative that the Treasury not play into the hands of protectionists. If necessary, these cases should be fought out in the courts. Open trade—and good relations with Mexico—are too important to be bartered for the votes of some Florida farmers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### African Double Think

Bishop Muzorewa has every reason to protest at Britain's devious stalling over recognizing Rhodesia while accepting the latest, most improbable and most bloody of Ghana's military coups.

Britain's recognition of the Rawlings regime was followed by the public execution, on his orders, of his last-but-one predecessor, Gen. Acheampong, and another general. Rawlings announced after his coup that there would be a bloodbath and that he saw Ethiopia as his model. A delay in recognition might have been a restraining influence. Now a regime that looks like becoming, while it lasts, the worst yet, for Britain as well as for the unfortunate Ghanaians, has been fortified.

All the indications are that the execution squads will get busier. It will be argued that as other countries had recognized the new regime, Britain, in its own commercial and other interests, was right to follow suit and that recognition does not imply approval.

As for Britain's interests, as distinct from its reputation and the mere moral feelings of its people, time will tell. Regarding recognition of Rhodesia, after the elections there had been almost universal applause by democratic observers and no moral doubts arise with the formation of Africa's first multiracial government.

One should compare Rhodesia's achieve-

ments in a hostile world with fertile Ghana's decline since Britain departed and the far worse chaos in the ramshackle front-line states.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### More Summits Upcoming

Vienna, Tokyo and Havana: within three months, three meetings on which the world order can depend. In the Austrian capital the two superpowers took advantage of the SALT-2 treaty to find a convergence point which goes beyond the agreement about limitation of strategic arms.

By the end of the month, in Tokyo, the leaders of the largest Western industrialized countries will be facing their planetary responsibilities. Thus this second summit squares with the first, because without economic order there is no stability and without stability it is useless to seek safety.

At last, in August, in Fidel Castro's capital, the nonaligned nations will test if their movement still works as a formula for keeping Third World away from tensions.

Topics of this third summit are undoubtedly connected with the two others—how to preserve peace in the world, avoiding those local and regional conflicts that can involve, in some way, the big powers.

—From the Corriere della Sera (Milan).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 23, 1904

CHICAGO — Amid a scene of great enthusiasm, the playing of bands, flags waving and uproarious cheers, Theodore Roosevelt was nominated today for the presidency of the United States by the Republican convention. In the first nominating speech Gov. Black of New York said: "The only plank on which the Democrats and Republicans are in full agreement is the one calling for the equality of man. The difference is that the Democrats would make every man as low as the poorest, while the Republicans would make every man as high as the best." The crowd was estimated at 10,000 persons.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 23, 1929

PARIS — Paris is such a nice place for old men. They can sit on benches, feed goldfish, or fish in the Seine. And, once a year, they can take part in the great Concours International de Boules. Boules players are expert in their line, but being middle-aged or older, their line has lost its stream-like quality. The game consists of tossing a ball towards a given point. Once the ball is close to the point everyone cheers. Usually it is too early to cheer, however. For along comes the other fellow and cracks your ball across the lot, and the last, in the words of the prophet, shall thus be first.



## A Talk With Giscard

By James Reston

PARIS — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France does not merely talk about the world energy crisis, but acts upon it and wishes the United States would do the same. He limits the import of oil to what he thinks the nation can afford, and tells the people in his bimonthly fireside talks why they have to pay about \$2.50 for a gallon of gas and why they have to change their ways of living in the future.

"It is a problem of education," he said here in a private talk at the Elysee Palace. "It is not merely an economic or an immediate political problem, but a long-range philosophical problem. It depends for solution on political will and the support of the people."

Before he went to Strasbourg for a meeting of the European Common Market countries, he went on television and told the French people, "We will never return to the era of even growth . . . and no country can win on its own and all can lose."

### Global Policy

It was essential, he said, to consume less imported oil and develop alternative sources of energy, and also imperative for Europe to unite behind a global energy policy. He hopes that the United States and Japan will agree to support such a common policy at the meeting of the leaders of the industrial nations in Tokyo later this month.

There is a different attitude in the president's palace toward the United States these days, and also the Quai d'Orsay under its new highly intelligent and energetic foreign minister, Francois Poincaré. They are not fussing at the United States these days. They seem to have retained the best of De Gaulle's pride and independence and discarded the worst.

Giscard d'Estaing now seems to fit comfortably into his elegant palace and also seems confident and serene. He says it is not for him to offer advice to the United States, but he obviously hopes President Carter and the Congress will agree to a common policy of limited oil imports and the production of synthetic oil fuel at the Tokyo meeting.

"We need to have a goal for limiting the importation of oil," he said, "if we cannot agree in Tokyo on a specific set of goals, we will have nothing but a conversation."

### New Program

He also favors a joint declaration in favor of the development of electricity through atomic energy. The present French plan calls for this country to produce half of its electricity with atomic energy by 1985.

Before leaving for Tokyo, Giscard d'Estaing announced a new program for saving fuel that would involve new restrictions on the consumption of fuel by industry, public utilities, the government, and private motorists.

He wants the other leaders of the industrial nations to agree at Tokyo on a four-point program: not only to define goals for limited oil imports, but to prohibit imports on the "spot market" at high speculative prices; to approve a program for the development of alternative fuels, and to invite the oil-producing nations to discuss ways to keep oil supplies and prices on a more stable basis.

"I am convinced," he said in the interview, "that on the day the United States will really start to move in the production of synthetic fuels, there will be a major change in the world situation."

He is already hoping for bolder action from the United States in the future than he has seen in the

past, though he makes no point of this and merely responds to questions. "We will in France import substantially less oil this year than we did in 1973," he said, "and we'll import even less in 1985 against the present level. And if there were such an attitude in the United States, there would be no oil problem today."

The French president recognizes that reducing the supply of fuel limits the growth of the nation's economy. France now has well over 1 million persons unemployed and his new austerity program will probably add to this burden. But he is looking beyond the present difficulties to a future with even less energy resources and is even trying to adjust the French education system to that prospect.

It cannot be assumed, he says, that we won't have "another Iran." The problem now is to deal with the immediate problem of price and supply stability, but at the same time to prepare for a wholly different way of living and producing new sources of energy in the last two decades of the century.

His hope is first to get the approval of West Germany and the other Common Market countries for his proposals and then to get the agreement of the United States and Japan at Tokyo.

But he is not counting on this or waiting for it. He is putting his own austerity program into effect at once, and he seems to have convinced this country that there is no other rational alternative.

©1979, The New York Times

## Individuals Emerge In China

By Ross Terrill

NEW YORK — One area where China and the United States differ radically, although the gap will gradually lessen, is over the vital question of space for the individual to be himself or herself.

"I am master of my own ship, after God," cried a young Chinese worker. The People's Daily condemned him as an anarchist. In China the individual is not meant to be master of his own ship. There are three good reasons for this: tradition, Communist Party rule, and nationalism.

### Ministry of Truth

In old China the line that separated the individual from society was hardly visible. "Self" indeed meant selfishness. Traditionally, fulfillment of the individual personality was conceived of solely in terms of fitting into society. There was no provision for individual legal rights. This is still fairly true. The term for "everybody" in Chinese is "big family." It's not a bad summary of China today.

The second barrier in the way of individualism as the West knows it — Communist Party organization — joins forces with the first. The individual cannot decide on the truth for himself because the Party

is supposed to be the guardian of all truth.

In the West, the nature of the individual (e.g., as a child of God, or as a being possessing "natural rights") is the starting point. In China, his function in society is the starting point. In a democracy, the individual is believed capable of changing his own outlook and fate.

In China, change is believed, now as in the past, to take place by experience in a group. No one is alone with God; no one is asked to pick himself up by his own bootstraps; no one is expected to plot great schemes from the recesses of his own spirit.

The demands of the nation have also subdued the individual. At its birth, Chinese Communism set out to "emancipate both the individual and the nation. The second drive has eclipsed the first. Mao as a young man wrote passionate articles about the "freedom to love" that old China had denied and a new China would offer. But securing the "wealth and power of the nation" (a famous old phrase) soon occupied him much more.

The balance among these three constraints on the autonomy of the individual is going to be quite different tomorrow. A new political

culture is gradually emerging in China. It comes out of the party's success in modernizing Chinese society and making the Chinese nation secure.

Yet the party may not find its own children easy to deal with. To emancipate a people is one thing; to govern an emancipated people is quite another.

People are the only mediators of a living tradition. This makes social modernization more potent than other forms. Tens of millions of Chinese can read the newspapers and the party and grow used to taking account of the sophisticated information party members get. Women speak up to men — thanks to the eclipse of feudalism — and children come out quickly from under the shadow of their parents. Superstitions are gone that used to make rural people see themselves as a mere sick or bird.

Knowledge, mobility, an end to awe — these are the sinews of social modernization. They pack a bigger punch than does an interesting "Long March Playground" that exists in a park in Shanghai. The Long March shaped the lives of a generation of heroes. There is no way to summon new heroes into existence by mere simulation of a past experience. Nothing can count for today's generation as much as its own experience.

### Fused

Politics does not remain the same in such circumstances. In old China, politics and doctrine were fused. For the early Mao they also were. But by the time Mao died three years ago, the two were pulling apart from each other.

Politics has ceased to be the reign of a demigod over undiffer-

entiated masses. It has begun to process of give and take. Truth power may be drifting apart.

The recent rash of wall posters about "democracy" is a straw in the wind.

It is not a question of democracy in our sense of the word: a democratic choice between competing leaders. Constitutionalism is it all that is being demanded, that mainly in the cities. The poster writers of last year and year criticize arbitrary authority. They ask for laws to protect laws to which officials will be accountable; for more open credible decision-making; for steady period when what is "revolutionary" in the morning is not cleared to be "counterrevolutionary" by evening.

### Social Change

Underlying this trend is a social change. The individual came from the rubble of tradition. I same individual, who owes much to the Communist Party after 30 years of social progress, cannot be tied as a tame sheep by the party.

Meanwhile, as China's international position improves, the subordination of individual will to national will is called into question. Yet the mystique of glorious years is tenacious. Change will be slow and it will not make China like the United States. But it will not make Mao's China different from Mao's China.

So in looking to the future I find my eye on China's social modernization and on its march to weakness.

©1979, The New York Times

Ross Terrill is author of "The Cultural Revolution," from which this article was adapted.

## Bold Experiment

## Thatcher's Budget Raises the Stakes

By George F. Will

LONDON — Marx's ghost, hovering over Highgate Cemetery, must be vexed. Tories have become the bold believers in Economic Man, in the economic springs of action, in an economic theory of history.

The unlikely bomb-thrower in the exhilaratingly radical Conservative government is Sir Geoffrey Howe, chancellor of the exchequer: gray hair, gray suits, technicolor policy. Elections can change the governing faces; budgets can change the fate of the state. Howe's budget begins such a change.

It is, of course, her budget: the lady next door. Prime ministers live at No. 10 Downing Street, chancellors at No. 11.

The symbolism of British government is dead right: Economic realities define political possibilities. Margaret Thatcher's budget begins the boldest, most worthy experiment undertaken by a democracy since the war.

### Cuts

Personal income taxes are cut \$9.5 billion. The standard rate is cut from 33 to 30 percent, a first step toward 25 percent. The top rate is cut from 63 to 60. About 1.3 million low-income people are removed from the tax rolls by raising the tax threshold. The revenue is gained by a shift from direct to indirect taxation, taxing income less and consumption more. The value added tax (VAT), a sales tax, goes to 15 percent. And the state will sell some industrial assets. The substantial spending cuts are termed "a very preliminary package."

Howe rejects the suggestion that No. 11 is a casino, that the budget is a game. But his calmness is that of a man who has placed his bet and spun the wheel and can only wait.

Cuts in public spending and employment come as Britain's economy is sagging. The VAT increase will give a one-time shove to the inflation rate, which will be about 17 percent when unions begin their autumn wage scramble. This winter's labor strife could be worse than last winter's.

### A Mandate

Howe bets against it. His party has a mandate; union leaders do not. Also, the tax cut will produce a plump rebate in pay packets in the autumn. Public sector unions will be less militant because of recent gains. Private sector unions know what wages must come from firms' profits, no longer from state subsidies to firms. So says Howe.

With their budget as a lever, the Tories plan to move Britain's mental world, to change attitudes about work and risk. It is an attempt to turn Britain around economically by turning it to the right morally, toward aggressiveness and acquisitiveness.

This thumping Tory budget is Toryism should be, unapologetically elitist. Says Howe: "We can have a successful and prosperous society without successful and prosperous individuals."

Every society has a structure of incentives, and Britain's "level down" egalitarianism produced rational incentives against work and thrift and risk, and for cheating and emigration. The budget begins the Tory attempt to state, by rewarding, the sort of productive elites whose energies in societies that move.

### Animal Spirits

It is easy to caricature this. To pence off the tax on a pound, to rearrange the furniture in British soul. But Marx's ghost, understands the thinking: economic motives are bedrock. Three pence now; and more later; and more, immediately, for energy elites; and many other changes all this should change behavior.

Howe has summoned animal spirits from the vasty deep. They come? The budget's immediate effect was a gentle crime wave, the bourgeois lawlessness of at keepers who broke the law at Sunday openings in order to have the surge of customers on the day before the VAT increase. As the elderly Disraeli said, "In very difficult country to move, Hyndman, a very difficult country indeed."

Some Britons who ardently use the budget's principles to say that the time is not ripe for action on them, that the Tories are using the teeth of a world war into that will overwhelm and to discredit their experience. Howe replies that the time is ripe for strong economic medicine that were conditions not so bad the Tory tonic would not be so necessary.

But because the budget many clear ideas to a test, stakes of British politics have been magnified. To a extent, all proponents of these changes, have their fortunes tied to these Tories on whom Marx's smiles, sardonically.

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## Astrolabes and Other Capers

## Scotland Yard's Arts and Antiques Squad Helps Track Down Stolen Goods

By Jeffrey Robinson

LONDON (IHT) — A priceless painting disappears from a museum in San Francisco. A medieval statue is stolen from a church in Germany. A truckload of 18th-century silver never arrives at a Chelsea boutique, where the dealer says his loss is irreparable. All the time sleuthing is going on in a cramped set of offices along a sterile linoleum hallway in the middle of New Scotland Yard.

The Art and Antiques Squad, part of the CID's Serious Crimes Branch, was formed in 1968 because crimes involving art works and antiques were on the rise. It was the first of its kind in Europe. In those days it was three men strong. Art and antiques are stolen more today than ever before, so now there are 15 men on the squad, and they deal with about 120 thefts a month. Last year that added up to more than \$13 million worth of goods.

"We're an operational police squad," explained Detective Sgt. Patrick Timoney, who has spent the last 3½ years tracking down Goyas, Grecos, Persian carpets, gold bracelets and porcelain plates. "But the important thing to remember is that we are not art experts or antique specialists. Some members of the squad may collect antique guns or period furniture, but none of us is an expert in anything else except police work."

Known around Scotland Yard as C-1 (4), it is primarily a office for liaison between local police authorities. When an Egyptian relic is

stolen in Knightsbridge, then found along Portobello Road, C-1 (4) puts the local authorities together so that owner and object can be reunited. It is thus a clearing house for information about stolen and received goods in the art and antique trades. It uses a computer to list stolen items for ready reference when items are found. Sources such as the New York Art Dealers Association regularly supply lists of stolen goods, which C-1 (4) forwards to the trade in case any of the items should turn up in Britain.

"However," Timoney said, "we also do our own field work and have our own informants. We don't investigate burglaries, thefts and break-ins as such, but we do our own sleuthing."

## The Spate of Astrolabes

Last year, Timoney was one of the squad members on the "Astrolabe Case." An astrolabe is a brass navigational instrument, much used in the 15th century on the early voyages of discovery. They are rare on the market, yet within a short period of time about a dozen of them showed up. It seems that a man who worked in brass as a hobby managed to copy one so well that after he "aged" the brass, he fooled the experts who assured him it was a genuine astrolabe. Although he had built the entire thing in his backyard, he claimed that it had been in his family for centuries. When he saw how easily it sold, he started producing them as quickly as he could. The market price was £3,000-£4,000 each.

"We were the ones who arrested

him for fraud," Timoney said, "and it's a shame, because he had made them and aged them and sold them as copies, he could have sold them for as much. They're very rare and people would probably be willing to pay for a good copy. His mistake was insisting that they were genuine. That cost him three years."

Because there will be stolen goods as long as there is a market for stolen goods, the Art and Antiques Squad is constantly trying to dry up the market. They send photos of stolen goods to auction houses, dealers and trade magazines. Most of the trade magazines cooperate by publishing a page of "be on the lookout for these" in every issue.

The squad also uses paid informants. "Good information is worth money," Timoney said. But he won't say how often or what the average "wage scale" is.

Another way of drying up the market for stolen art and antiques is by being visible at the market place, so squad members have been known to make appearances at places like Portobello Road and Bermondsey, two of London's best known outdoor antique markets. And one informed source, not Timoney, suggests that as much as 40 percent of all the items offered for sale at either of those markets, have been stolen.

"It's very tough to arrest someone for possession of stolen property," Timoney said, "because he must have knowledge that the property was stolen when he buys it. A steals something, sells it to B who sells it to C who sells it to D.

Dealers are always selling to each other. When we finally spot the object, the last person in the chain tells us whom he bought it from and we try to trace it back, except that not everyone remembers where they bought something a month or two before. Even if we can trace it back to the man who stole it, he'll say he bought it from someone he doesn't remember."

There are stories in police circles of private collectors who pay thieves to steal precious works of art for the walls of their basement.

This has been advanced as a highly possible theory behind recent burglaries at museums in San Francisco and Chicago. While Timoney said he did not know of any such collectors in Europe, he said he had heard rumors of the existence of two or three such collections in South America.

So some stolen works of art are tough to sell and some thieves shy away from art. But that does not stop art thefts, and because C-1 (4) knows it might be able to catch the thief once the stolen work surfaces,

it tries to second guess just where it will surface. It sometimes gets help from unexpected places.

A few years ago, 10 paintings were stolen from an Italian church. The thieves managed to get them into England, then one of the women members of the gang got a toothache. She went to a dentist. Under anesthetic she began mumbling about paintings in a locker at Euston Station. The dentist contacted the Art and Antiques Squad and four of the paintings were recovered.

## Music

## Sounding Out the Many Facets of Liszt

By David Stevens

PARIS (IHT) — One of the more durable results of the so-called Romantic revival of recent years has been greater penetration into the vastness of Liszt's piano music. This phenomenon has been much in evidence in this traditionally hectic spring-recital period.

There is Liszt the mystic and prophet, Liszt of the transcendental, Liszt of the music of others, to mention three of his many overlapping facets that have been on display in fine performances.

Earlier this week at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees, Alfred Brendel turned his attention to some of the strange, dark works that Liszt produced in his speculative old age.

His Liszt began with "Mozart's Grabbeite," an elegy for another Hungarian composer, and ended with the bizarre and turbulent "Cardinal Macabre." In between came the curious rhapsodies of "Schlaflos — Frage und Antwort" (Sleepless — Question and Answer) and the anticipation of "Impressionism" in "Les jeux d'eau à la Villa d'Este."

Brendel, at the peak of his form, produced a series of beautifully differentiated miniatures, unerring in the control of touch, tonal color and balance.

The Frenchman Cyprien Katsaris came up with a real rarity in the Liszt transcription of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony. The composer's piano transcriptions of orchestral works include all nine of

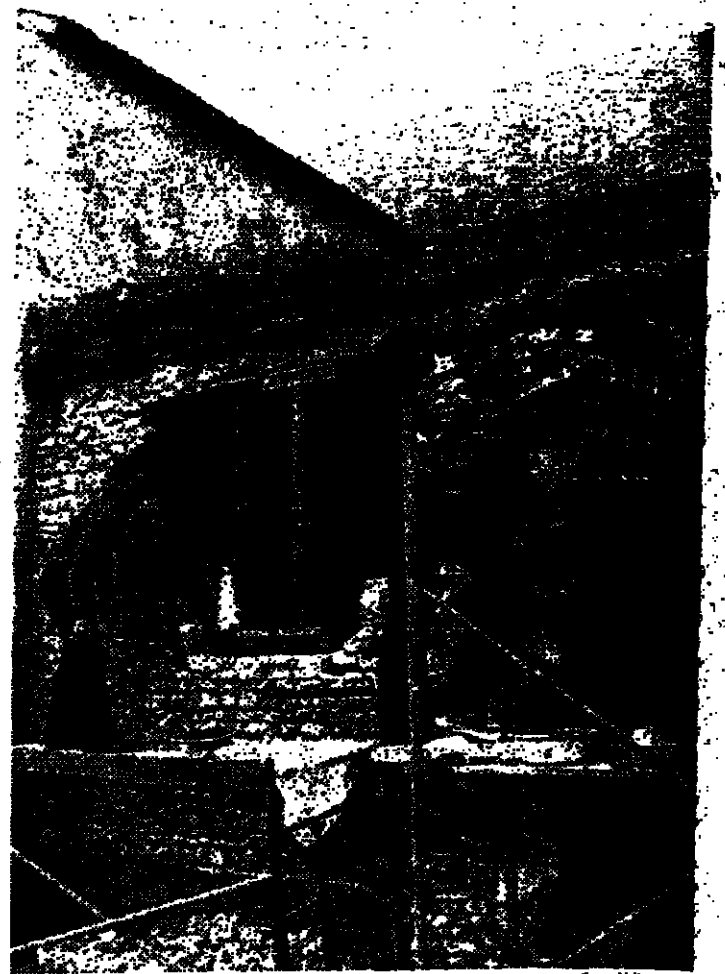
Beethoven's symphonies and Berlioz' "Fantastique." Unlike the operatic fantasies, which often extend harmonies in flights of pianistic imagination, these transcriptions are acts of fidelity that made helped popularize this music in an age when orchestral concerts were not so common.

Today records take care of popularization, and that the formidable difficulties of the transcriptions — Liszt poured a whole orchestra into the piano and pulled it out with 10 fingers — are enough to make them museum pieces.

The slightly built Katsaris overcame most of the difficulties in this exhausting piece with elegance, yet with ample power and enough tonal variety to suggest the instrumental colorations. In short, it was a musical experience, as well as a crushingly athletic one.

The 12 "Transcendental" études are relatively familiar, but they are not often served up in one solid chunk, as Michael Ponti did in the first half of his Salle Gaveau recital. Ponti shifted the order of the studies, ending with the long and stormy "Mazeppa," which tended to emphasize the visceral, exuberant virtuosity of his playing — the kind that has the audience occasionally staring at each other in disbelief. But he brought much more to the experience, including an elegant delicacy in "Feux follets" and a rich play of shade and light in "Chasse-neige."

The three pianists combined their Liszt with other composers in different, but valid and interesting approaches to program building. Brendel included Schoenberg's Opus 19 and Busoni's Toccata, emphasizing the experimental and prophetic, ending with the triumphant affirmation of Brahms' Handel Variations. Katsaris' program was "all-pastoral," including Beethoven's so-named sonata, Liszt's "Pastorale." Ponti matched one blockbuster with another, producing a splendidly shaped reading of Mussorgsky's major piano work, which could have been renamed for the occasion "Sculptures at an Exhibition."



Three young volunteers work on wall at Chateau d'Argy.

## Volunteers

## Young Hands Refurbish Historic Sites in France

By Susan Heller Anderson

ARGY, France (NYT) — A dozen young people confronted a daunting pile of 17th-century beams stacked outside the Chateau d'Argy, then cheerfully carted them off to a site three-quarters of a mile away. Another group chipped, scraped and painted, while others installed electrical wiring and repaired roofing on a 17th-century farm.

This village 170 miles southwest of Paris echoed with the sounds of hammers, cement mixers, saws and the presence of 50 students who spent their spring vacations restoring its once-derelict castle.

This summer about 8,000 young people from Europe and North America will devote their holidays to bringing to life 120 neglected castles, churches, hamlets and historic sites in France.

The loosely organized movement fulfills two primary aims: instilling in the volunteers a respect for the architecture of the past, and saving hundreds of decrepit yet valuable buildings.

"It was really wonderful," said Barbara Gault, a San Francisco-born graduate of Vassar College who worked last summer on a

project in Burgundy. "It was like working with everyone loved it. I shared a tent with a French girl. We learned so much from each other."

A cross between summer camp and construction site, with a generous dose of architecture, art, history, the *chamiers*, or build sites, vary in size and ambition.

The Chateau d'Argy, with its meticulously restored 16th-century keep and 17th-century towers, comes 200 young people in summer.

There are two principal organizations devoted to bringing young people and monuments together. They are supported financially about 16 government ministries.

The oldest, and the pioneer movement, is the Club Vieux Manoir, which owns the site here and operates 16 chateaux R.E.M.P.A.R.T. (for *Rehabilitation d'Entretien des Monuments et Patrimoine Artistique*, or *Rehabilitation and Upkeep of Monuments and Artistic Heritage*) is a unique local preservation groups that organizes 100 chateaux.

## Foreign Volunteers

About 20 percent of both groups come from outside France, and half of those are American or Canadian. "One attraction is that they learn French and have an interesting cultural exchange with kids their own age," said M. Dutoit, the founder and president of the Club du Vieux Manoir. Dutoit started it all in 1953 in hometown of Guise in north France. He had supervised summer camps and youth activities after war and wanted to start his group. "I knew a strong goal: needed to keep young people together," he said. He hit on the idea that the town's crumbling 17th-century castle, abandoned since World War I, would make a headquarters and that the site would be the fledgling group's project.

It was an ambitious undertaking. The fortified castle at Guise, a mammoth — a 10th-century tress dominating the Oise Valley with three medieval bastions, walled passageways, ancient prison vault courtyard, a medieval tower, the castle proper, built in 16th century by the first Duc de Guise. "It was considered a cause," said Pierre Leboucq, chief architect for historical monuments.

Youngsters pitched tents on grounds and began clearing up site. By 1956 it showed visible signs of improvement and the club's reputation spread. By 1968 the club had expanded its project to one of which was Argon. To date has taken on more than 100 restorations and completed 85.

R.E.M.P.A.R.T., was created 1966. "The main difference between us and Vieux Manoir is that our chateaux are small, about people with one or two in each and more flexible," said Du Bruneau, who directed Du Gault's chateau.

Life is similar in both groups. The young people live on the site either in the monument or in tents on the grounds. They may be beginners or experienced in st. work. "I never thought I could hammer a nail," said Regis Marl 19. "There's not much chance kids to do something concrete, be responsible. It's really something to discover you can build wall."

Although the volunteers must arrive at the sites on their own, once they arrive their work is supervised. At the club the day's work is covered in room and board and foreign visitors are allowed stay free after the first 15 days. R.E.M.P.A.R.T. the pensions run from nothing to \$5.

Club du Vieux Manoir, 10 Rue la Casserie, 75001 Paris. Tel. 308-8040. R.E.M.P.A.R.T., 1, Rue des Guillemites, 75004 Paris. Tel. 271-9655.

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## Art in Paris

## Explosive Indignation Marks Paul Rebeyrolle

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 22 (IHT) — There is something "larger than life" about Paul Rebeyrolle's paintings of the last 10 years (at the Grand Palais to Aug. 13), that occasionally leads one to associate him with great names of the French century.

Rebeyrolle, a barrel-chested, 40-year-old man with a florid complexion, is a plausible figure for the artist. He is a son of a painter, and his father, a painter, was a painter.

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"Total Alienation," by Paul Rebeyrolle.

our emotions, associations and of our unconscious itself. The equation is still devoid of any known quantities. In any case it does not allow for simple interpretations, nor for specific and definitive forms of identification.

Now we notice, however, that Rebeyrolle has put a blob of green paint on the bird's head and, in the title of one painting at least, designated it as a "green bird." This introduces an incomprehensibility into the work, for it either obliges us to consider the green bird as a mythical entity, or Rebeyrolle's painting as a work of propaganda (not necessarily in a derogatory sense). I can do neither, because Rebeyrolle's real power as a painter

speaks infinitely louder than the theme he purports to convey—and what that power conveys in its mute language is of a quite different order.

So it goes too, with a painting entitled "The Failure of Bourgeois Science." Biologist Henri Laborit, who is by no means ignorant of the Marxist problematic, has obviously encountered statements of this sort, since he has found it necessary to assert (in his book "L'Homme Imaginaire") that "science is neither bourgeois nor proletarian." Whatever the merits of the case, one hardly cares to argue the matter in the presence of Rebeyrolle's imposing canvas on which all manner of trash has been assembled into a coherent and monumental statement. A body lies naked on a table in what looks like a junk-filled basement or garage. Three naked bulbs light the space, and the subject appears to be a torso. The victim lies there, alone among the other refuse, and no commentary is necessary.

## Flat-Footed Symbols

The issue of Rebeyrolle's captions has its importance because it can put people off, and not necessarily those hostile to his views. A text published in the catalog (by Samir Amin) gives a dogmatic articulation to the stated theme, and the statements put forward can be examined and answered. You do not argue with a painting.

Rebeyrolle's caged dogs and flayed sheep are splendid paintings but flat-footed symbols to be put up with, like the idiosyncrasies of a friend. And in the present case one has to put up with them, not because of disagreement with the intention but because, even in agreeing (yes, indeed, the sky is blue and yes, of course, I also love children) one is embarrassed that such an important matter should be reduced to such simplistic terms. This apparently does not embarrass either Jean-Paul Sartre nor Michel Foucault, both of whom have written warmly about Rebeyrolle's work.

The caged dogs are often poignant and expressive because of their deep dogginess rather than because of their rudimentary symbolism. The intention, again, is too heavy. It could be worthwhile asking why this is not so when Goya paints a dog buried up to its neck in a sand dune? The answer, I suspect, is that Goya was expressing something that arose out of his experience or uncensored fantasies, whereas Rebeyrolle's dogs are the polemical statement of a theory, allegorical beasts, at the outset. Rebeyrolle, up to a point, succeeds in covering the allegory with his own strong feeling, but still we sense a moralizing purpose behind the works, like the cod-liver oil behind the orange flavor.

None of which should obscure the authentic witness of Rebeyrolle's temperament, nor the generosity that is apparent in his language, throughout, culminating in the enormous and very recent nature paintings.

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## Around the Galleries

## Schmoeger's Playful, Sometimes Grisly Fantasies

## Paris

Walter Schmoeger, Galerie Paul Facchetti, 6 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6, to July 5.

Schmoeger is an authentic and very Austrian talent, both reflective and playful, grisly and humorous. An illustrator and author of numerous books, he is also a painter whose fantastical subject-matter and irony indicate that he belongs to the same land if not the same age as Kubin. This should serve not to enclose him in a filiation but to indicate a form of liberty and a scope that he shares with Kubin, though he does not have his painful, obsessional climate. The present show is composed of drawings and watercolors in a wide range of moods and manners.

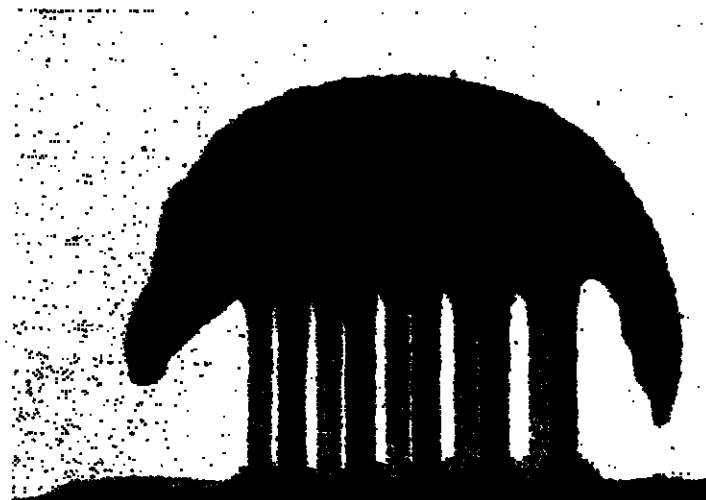
Georges Jeandros, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to June 30.

Jeandros' gray clay figures are wrapped up in black, sheets and quilts, they recline on beds that seem to be an accumulation of rags, their small, childlike features are still wrapped in sleep, though one senses an expectation of awakening. These are small sculptures, delicately made, refined, thoughtful, charged with a subtle and deep emotion. They represent Jeandros' reflection on death and life in the perspective of a Jewish culture.

Bernard Frize, Galerie Lucien Durand, 19 Rue Mazurine, Paris 6, to June 30.

Frize, while following the formal considerations of the French avant-garde, has produced paintings that are unexpectedly beguiling. His method of work is extremely laborious, since he will give a canvas a coat of paint, wait for it to dry, then apply another one in a different color and so on so on until a good number of layers have accumulated. He will then start gouging delicately into these layers with an engraver's gouge, until certain areas of the canvas are pocked with multi-colored marks. Other areas, on the contrary, are overpainted once more. Some of the canvases thus achieve a quasi-Persian luxury of color and texture.

—MICHAEL GIBSON



Walter Schmoeger: "The Alienation or the Search for Love."

of life and landscape in Oman by Czech-born Slavo Barlow, Australian David Willis, and Britons Saffi Tomlinson, Terry Gilbert, Gordon Drysdale, John Crawford Fraser and Richard Yeomans.

The Rediscovery of Greece, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1, to June 29.

A room of Greek landscapes by Edward Lear is the centerpiece of this splendid loan show, subtitled "Travelers and Romantics in the 19th Century," which also includes work by Delacroix, Easlake, Leighton, Alma-Tadema and Ertz among others.

Arthur Benjamins, Francoise Tempa Fine Arts at Church Gallery, 34 Bryanston Street, London W1, to June 30.

Dutch-born Benjamins' first British show consists of paintings of two disparate themes — surreal fantasies and meticulously painted present-day racing cars, at rest and in action.

An Open Door to Icons, Maria Andipa's Gallery, 162 Walton Street, London SW3, to June 30. Among the 70 icons on show in this specialist gallery are a St.

Theodosius from Russia (c.1500), a Cretan Descent from the Cross (c.1600), a pair of Iconostas doors of the Archangel Michael and the Archdeacon Stephen (mid-18th-century Russian), a Greek Desis (c.1650) flanked by 14 saints, and an Old Believer Russian icon of the Baptism of Christ (c.1700).

Japanese Netsuke From a Private Collection, Eskenazi, Foxglove House, 166 Piccadilly, London W1, to July 6.

Ten ivories and 10 wood carvings comprise this exhibition of museum quality. My personal favorites are Okamoto's finely-patinated ivory of a rat gnawing a ginkgo nut, Minko's wood dragon and tiger group, and a bat with its young, also in wood, by Horaku. But every piece arouses covetousness and desire.

British and French Drawings of the 19th and 20th Centuries, Browse

& Darby, 19 Cork Street, London W1, to July 6. The 49 exhibits include prime examples of Steinlen, Peggs, Vuillard, Sickert, Forain, Pascin, Guys, Nolde, William Nicholson, Josef Herman, Millot, Gwen and Augustus John, Leger, and Francis Hodgkins.

Andre Derain, Theo Waddington, 25 Cork Street, London W1, to July 7.

This, the third Derain show to be mounted in this gallery, ranges widely over his oeuvre, from a watercolor of Marquises, of 1913, to a crayon landscape of 1950. It also has a group of oils, still lifes from the Kahnweiler and Guillaume collections, a fine neoclassical "Figures in a Landscape" of the mid-1940s, and some splendid drawings in charcoal and sanguine.

Aya Nakayama, Electrum Gallery, 21 South Molton Street, London W1, to July 7.

Kumihimo is the traditional Japanese technique of braiding silk threads into cords. Aya Nakayama is a young jeweler who, by the use of gold and silver threads combined with kumihimo, effects a marriage between hard metal and soft textile to make jewelry of extreme elegance and beauty.

Peter de Wint, Gerald M. Norman Gallery, 8 Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1, to July 20.

From his earliest childhood a passionate landscapist, Peter de Wint (1784-1849) may be accounted one of the finest of English watercolorists. The number and quality of his works in the present exhibition is sufficient to do justice to his well-deserved high reputation.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## The Art Market

## Rare Eagle Stars in Specialized Sale

By Sourin Melikian

PARIS, June 22 (IHT) — Slowly but surely Paris auctioneers beginning to reap the fruits of marketing policy they have in following in the last few months. The most obvious change has been a dramatic increase in the number of specialized sales, each by a marked improvement in cataloging.

Within the past 10 days three auctions have demonstrated that effort pays off.

First, there was the sale of European porcelain and faience of the 18th and 19th centuries conducted Drouot-Rive, Ganché, by Raymond de Nieuw, assisted by Georges Lefevre, on June 13.

Lefevre is one of those rare experts to combine precise technical knowledge, a first-class eye and a critical mind. He does not go into needless detail where the object concerned is of an obvious type and kind, but is content with a two- or three-sentence description.

Where justified by history or special historical interest, he applies a thorough analysis and studies every reference to the literature on the subject. He makes a lot of mentioning imperfections, hairline cracks, small chips, etc. he may have detected. Far from putting off buyers, it inspires confidence.

A typical case early in the sale was illustrated by a pair of balustrade balusters, small white porcelain, in the shape of a classical vase, in the style of the 18th century, dated 1580. Lefevre's description, "tailoring the heavy restoration work and missing bits made up so that they had seen better days dead — yet did not stop a buyer bidding to 39,070 francs, well over the highest estimate.

Star Piece This was repeated on the grander scale with the star piece in the sale, a white porcelain figure of an eagle, modelled by Johann Joachim Kändler around 1732-1735. Only 10 specimens of the "small eagle" which, despite its name, is 55 centimeters high — are known to exist, the other in Dresden, formerly in the "Japanese Palace." Alas, a lower part of this piece, including the entire rock base, has been tentatively made up, making the piece of 308,570 francs paid by an English dealer, probably on behalf of an unnamed U.S. collector, out as high as one could possibly get for.

Throughout the sale, the favorable response of buyers was perceptible even on unimportant lots. An exquisite little tea caddy from Sèvres, decorated in 1759 with the oval pattern in an unusual bright blue, whizzed to 3,016 francs. Exactly the same price was given for another minor piece, an 18th-century rectangular tray, also from Sèvres. This piece had had the upside down mark of the Manufacture de Sèvres, having only two intersecting L's as oblique pointers out, this trick had effectively been done to pass it off as Vincennes work which is rarer.



Kändler bird: 308,570 francs.

and was much more fashionable at the turn of the century.

On June 14, at Drouot, an equally brilliant sale was held by the Ader-Picard-Tajan team. This time, it was a private collection of French faience including a group of Nevers pottery unmatched at auction in the past 20 years. The cataloging by expert Georges Levy-Lacaze was excellent, the catalog splendidly printed and the sale a triumph of success. Most of the pieces going at extremely high prices to private collectors who had congregated from all over France.

A Rouen polychrome pitcher signed Jean Thouin 1776 zoomed to 30,270 francs, a Nevers cachepot, decorated with tulips in a style derived from Turkish Iznik pottery, brought 40,170 francs. The loveliest piece, in terms of sheer beauty, was a jug with white snowy spots on a deep blue ground: at 11,980 francs it was almost cheap.

Art Sleuthing The next day, the same auctioneering group had an ambitious sale of 18th-century furniture and objects d'art at the Palais d'Orsay.

Here the cataloging varied a lot in accuracy — from hazy two-line descriptions to a brilliant piece of art-historical sleuthing done by auctioneer Jean-Louis Picard concerning a little stool with the mark of G. Jacob.

This was originally made for Marie Antoinette's boudoir in the palace at Fontainebleau, as demonstrated by the motif of silvered beaded bands which matches the two other Louis XVI pieces of furniture known to have been there. Later, it stayed some time in a bedroom at the Malmaison palace, as

Picard discovered by tearing off a strip of paper pasted on the inner frame that concealed an 18th-century inscription. Picard convincingly suggests that the stool was made off from the palace at Saint-Cloud, where it was supposed to have been transported during the French Revolution. This might have been done at the instigation of Joseph Barrat to please Josephine de Beauharnais, Napoleon's wife-to-be with whom Barrat was on the closest possible terms. Here again buyers responded to the good cataloging by bidding up to a comfortable 44,570 francs. The price would have been twice as high had those attending not been convinced that the item would not be granted a French export license.

One of the best sold pieces was a large Napoleon I period carpet, probably woven at Tournai. Hardly any Napoleonic carpets with imperial eagles after the cartoons of Saint-Auge for official buildings have survived. After Napoleon's fall, Louis XVIII ordered them all destroyed. This one owes its preservation to having been commissioned for the Laeken Palace in Belgium and having stayed there in mint condition. At 187,570 francs, it is one of the more expensive carpets of this period that have been sold at auction.

The price seems even higher considering that the Empire style has never been very popular. This was illustrated at the same sale by the price of 45,670 francs for 11 chairs, 9 armchairs, a sofa and a fire screen, all made en suite, with the mark of cabinetmaker Pierre-Antoine Belange. The figure may seem ludicrously low for high quality furniture even though it had been regilt.

Along with the successful items there were some failures. Several items did not reach their reserves and were accordingly bought in. Printing pictures on glossy paper is not enough to sell indifferent pieces. Intrinsic quality and the recognized connoisseurship of a respected expert are indispensable for turning such specialized sales into successes.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

A-Z				A-Z				A-Z			
High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100s
23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%

(Continued on Page 12)



## Japanese Politician Urges Cartel by Oil Consumers

By Henry Scott-Stokes

KYO, June 22 (NYT) — In a response to the surge in oil prices, Kichiro Miyazawa, a leading Japanese politician, has called on oil-consuming nations to take a common hard line against OPEC. "I really don't believe that without an Egyptian President Anwar Sadat the Arabs can start another war against Israel," Mr. Miyazawa said. "The key is Saudi Arabia, which we now know is moderate on oil matters, though we did not know this in 1973."

He went on, "I would like the United States to repair relations with Saudi Arabia in a very discreet and careful manner so that Saudi Arabia can be sure, despite events in Iran and the American failure to help the shah (Mohammed Reza Pahlavi), that the Americans will help the Saudis if the Russians try to fish in troubled waters there."

Asked how the West and Japan could break the oil suppliers' cartel, Mr. Miyazawa said that oil consumers must persuade OPEC moderates, notably Saudi Arabia, that continued price increases are self-defeating and are undermining growth in the developed world.

"If one of the major members of OPEC agreed to this line of thinking, that would weaken the cartel," he said. "Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani is right. The West should economize on oil. And we will probably agree on conserving more, say 5 or 7 percent of planned consumption."

"We will meet Yamani's condition. He is a very very moderate man. He isn't like (Libyan leader Col. Muammar) Qadhafi and such a most crazy people." The oil consumers must seek to separate moderates from extremists within OPEC, Mr. Miyazawa said. "But we can't do this by an open dialogue between producers and consumers."

## China Unveils Plan to Slow Modernization Campaign

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, June 22 — China's top financial authorities yesterday unveiled an economic plan designed to slow the country's overheated modernization drive, boost food production and shift investment funds from heavy industry to the neglected agricultural and energy sectors.

In reports to the National People's Congress meeting in Peking, Deputy Premier Yu Qili and Finance Minister Zhang Jingfu also revealed the size of the national budget and other key economic indicators that had been state secrets for the last two decades.

The disclosure of China's trade volume, industrial output and consumer spending for last year, plus the projections for 1979, represents a step toward more open financial accounting. Not since 1959, when the Chinese extolled the economic accomplishments of the first decade of Communist rule in a report called "Ten Great Years," have they offered such a thorough account of the state of the economy.

The revelations stirred speculation that the Chinese are preparing to join the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank, all potential suppliers of credit for the modernization campaign. But the organizations require members to make extensive financial reports, something that the Chinese earlier hinted they would not do.

There was no way to check Peking's statistics, but they are generally consistent with the estimates of foreign economists. Mr. Yu, director of China's Economic Planning Commission, revealed a two-year trade of \$20.6 billion, slightly above the \$20-billion figure used by the U.S. Commerce Department and just under the \$21.6 billion estimate last month by Japan's External Trade Organization.

Only on the budget were China's figures at odds with outsiders' calculations. Mr. Zhang claimed that China's \$140-billion budget was balanced last year, with a small surplus of about \$640 million. U.S. economists have reported that tax cuts for peasants and pay raises for factory workers left Peking with a deficit of nearly \$6.5 billion.

Mr. Zhang declared that the economy had registered "remarkable successes" last year, but the figures he cited indicate that, nearly three years after the death of Mao and the ascent of production-oriented leaders, the economy remains sluggish.

Government revenues this year are expected to be identical to last year's, about \$70.5 billion. Mr. Zhang claimed that Peking deliberately had foregone more

than \$10 billion in income by granting rural tax cuts and leaving more disposable income in the hands of peasants, many of whom earn only \$50 in cash annually. But a foreign economist speculated that China's revenue collections may be stagnating because of the low productivity of urban workers and the inability of state-run factories and enterprises to turn a profit.

**Agriculture**  
Under the economic plan outlined by Mr. Yu, the government will increase sharply investment in agriculture and will pay communes at least 20 percent more for the crops, mostly rice and wheat, that are forcibly collected for distribution in the cities. To boost food production, which lags behind population growth and has risen an average of 0.7 percent annually since 1976, China will push agriculture's share of capital investment to 14 percent, up from 10.7 percent.

China would like to free itself of its growing dependence on foreign grain, which costs the regime about \$1.5 billion, and divert that money into industrial modernization. The increases for agriculture come at the expense of heavy industry and its share of the country's investment, which will be cut this year to 46.8 from 54.7 percent, Mr. Yu said.

He lowered the growth target for industrial production, which was 13.7 percent last year, to 8 percent a year, which he said was the best that China could hope for, considering sizable sports registered in the last two years.

The Chinese news agency, carrying excerpts of Mr. Yu and Mr. Zhang's speeches, also reported agricultural output of \$91.9 billion in 1978. Consumer spending last year rose 8.3 percent to \$96.2 billion and is projected to jump another 14 percent in 1979, Mr. Yu said.

Los Angeles Times



## People in Business

Giovanni Malvezzi, president of Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International in London, has been named deputy managing director in charge of international business at Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde in Milan. Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower has appointed Alan Brumberger, formerly managing director, as his successor.

John Phillips has been elected a vice president of the London-based special industries group of Continental Illinois Bank.

Orion Bank has appointed Johannes de Gier, formerly an assistant general manager of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, as executive director in London.

Norton Company has named three new corporate vice presidents having responsibilities in its European operations for abrasives. E. E. Francois, who will remain president of Norton's French unit Eurocent SA, has been appointed vice president, bonded and diamond products; Paul Gailleur, formerly director of manufacturing for central Europe, is vice president, coated and thin wheel products; and Vero Biondi, previously director of marketing for northern Europe, is vice president-marketing. Both Mr. Francois and Mr. Gailleur will be based in Conflans, France, while Mr. Biondi will be based in Welwyn Garden City, England.

American Express International Banking Corp. has appointed Carlo Cammelli, previously based at New York headquarters, as vice president and general manager for the bank's activities in Britain and Ireland. This position was formerly held by Richard Fenballe, who remains senior vice president with responsibilities for the bank's European operations.

Peter Breese has been named vice president and assigned to the international loan syndication area.

## E.F. Hutton Lists Anti-Recession Stocks

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT) — There is considerable feeling that the United States will enter a recession soon and, as might be expected, Wall Street is looking for hedge investments.

In a recent report, E.F. Hutton notes that even during the 1974-75 recession certain companies prospered, either as a result of some "stabilizing characteristic" or "management's foresight."

Hutton says that it is generally agreed that businesses have been careful to avoid the 1974-75 recession, such as in inventory buildings, and that the slowdown will be moderate relative to the earlier recession. But hedges will be needed, and the firm lists its candidates.

It offers APS Inc. with a broad line of replacement parts for cars, trucks and motorcycles. When the economy slows, Hutton says, consumers defer new car purchases and spend more on repairs. Hutton believes that APS' recent record inspires confidence. For the year ending July 31, sales are estimated at \$350 million and earnings at \$140 to \$145 a share, against \$309 million and \$131 a share in the prior fiscal year.

Hutton expects Communications Satellite Corp. to sail through a recession, because it supplies domestic, maritime and international communication satellite services. Rate reductions, Hutton says, have stimulated demand and reduced any recession-based impact. Comsat's heavy cash flow supports a yield of more than 5 percent with the current dividend of \$2.30 a share. The company expects earnings growth and a \$5.50-a-share result for 1979, up from \$4.28 in 1978.

Houghton Mifflin gets 80 percent of its business from textbooks, mostly elementary and high school. The company did well in the 1974-75 recession, because, because it provided a product that schools needed. Textbooks are a very small part of school budgets and are not ordinarily a target for cost cutters, the firm says. The company's earnings have grown substantially. In 1978, it earned \$4.15 a share, up from \$2.93. Hutton expects \$4.55 a share in 1979.

International Business Machines' recession resistance, Hutton says, is due in part to a backlog big enough to carry the company through 1980. The company has been pressed to match shipments with demand. "American know-how (in computer technology) remained dominant and thus IBM conducts about half its business overseas," further shielding the company from swings in the U.S. economy," Hutton said. The 4-for-1 split causing IBM shares to trade below 100 for the first time in many years occurred on May 31.

**Supermarkets**  
Bruno's, which Hutton calls a strong regional supermarket chain, operates 50 markets and 54 drug stores, primarily in Alabama. The supermarkets have proved strong competition for Winn-Dixie, with double that chain's share of the Birmingham market, 424 largest in the United States, Hutton says. Population and personal income in Alabama are expected to grow a lot faster than the U.S. average during the next five years. Earnings have increased at an annual rate of 33 percent during the last five years, Hutton reports, and notes that profit gains continued through the 1974-75 recession. Bruno is expected to earn \$1.35 in the fiscal year ending June 30 and \$1.60 for the following year, Hutton says.

Dean Foods, a Midwest dairy operator, has been expanding into the flourishing Southwest. It has a full line of dairy products, pickles and salad dressings and recently purchased and "revived" Vita

with the joint life insurance business in Japan," a ministry official said Friday. The new company, Sony Prudential Life Insurance Co., will be capitalized at 4.5 billion yen (about \$21 million) and will be owned equally by the two companies.

Skis Rossignol sees sales rising 20 percent. However, the French sporting goods company warns that its earnings performance will continue to be hampered by costs arising from the launch of new affiliates and new products. That said, it expects consolidated earnings for 1979-1980 will be higher than the 28.8 million francs (down from 29.3 million a year earlier) posted for the 12 months ended March 31. It adds that its share of the world market for skis increased by 1 percent to 22 percent in value terms and 16.7 percent in volume terms.

Japan's motor vehicle production in May hit a record monthly high of 827,511 units, surpassing the March 1978 record of 823,565 units. The Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association reports May's total was up 7.9 percent from the previous month and up 9.6 percent from the year-earlier month. Production of passenger cars in the month totaled 538,329 units, up 9.7 percent from the prior month and 10.7 percent from the year-earlier month.

National Semiconductor expects order rates for components and systems to slow, although it says it has not yet seen signs of slackening. Demand for components was strong during all of fiscal 1979 ended May 31, it says, and "the momentum...has continued." In fiscal 1979, the computer division performed well, but the company warned that competition is expected to be intense as new systems are introduced by other companies.

**Company Reports**  
Revenue, Profits in Millions  
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States			
General Tire and Rubber			
Revenue	604.70	542.70	1978
Profits	32.80	37.40	1978
Per share	1.42	1.61	1978
Revenue	1,120	981.40	1978
Profits	45.30	56.10	1978
Per share	1.95	2.41	1978

## Demand Off for Key Metals

PITTSBURGH, June 22 (AP-DJ) — The apparent cancellation of some steel orders and a surplus of aluminum are signs that the U.S. economy is slowing.

As the basic raw materials for hundreds of thousands of manufactured goods used by consumers and industry, steel and aluminum are crucial to the economy. When demand for the two key metals begins to soften, it is nearly certain that a lot of products are lying unsold on store shelves, in automobile showrooms and in industrial warehouses.

Most of the slowdown reflected in declining demand for steel and aluminum stems from sluggish sales and orders for consumer durables and other noncapital goods. Although capital spending seems brisk, it soon may begin to feel the impact of a slowdown.

So far, the softening in demand does not seem to have become serious enough to provoke layoffs or sharp cutbacks in production. Demand remains relatively strong, although not as brisk as order books and lead times indicated a month ago. But doubts are growing about the production outlook in the second half.

**Aluminum Shortage**  
Of the two metals, aluminum is proving the more volatile. The shortage of aluminum grew most acute in the fourth quarter of 1978 and the first quarter of 1979, and producers such as Aluminum Co. of America and Reynolds Metals moved to meet it by cranking up even their most inefficient plants and by putting customers on allocation for some basic products.

Aggravating the supply problem were the government's price guidelines, which put a lid on domestic aluminum prices just as strong worldwide demand boosted foreign prices. As a result, in the first quarter more than three times as much

domestically produced aluminum ingot went abroad as in the similar period last year.

That has changed, however. The Aluminum Association, an industry trade group, says that orders this year peaked in March at an annual rate of 17.6 billion pounds and have declined to a rate of 15.9 billion pounds in May.

One factor may help most aluminum companies. On June 1, workers at Alcan Aluminum's three Quebec smelters struck, closing 60 percent of the company's ingot-producing capacity. Much of this metal usually is shipped to the United States. With supplies reduced, other aluminum producers should be able to keep their operating rates relatively high despite the overall decline in demand.

The easing in demand has not been severe enough to deter producers from another round of price increases beginning July 1, the date on which federal guidelines allow boosts. But many analysts and buyers believe that the cloudy economic outlook may cause some producers to moderate the scope, if not the size, of these increases.

The evidence that the steel industry is encountering softening demand is not as clear because of steel's heavy orientation toward capital goods. Indeed, since the week of March 10, the steel industry has been operating at more than 90 percent of capacity. But analysts say that it is a matter of time before slumping automobile and appliance sales drag down steelmakers' operating rates.

Market conditions are not stopping steelmakers from raising prices, although at least one company, U.S. Steel, may be forced to roll back part of its latest increase. The company won government approval to switch to the more liberal profit-margin standard for setting prices and promptly raised prices for various products and services by much larger margins than the other steelmakers are allowed under pricing guidelines.

Buyers reacted with distaste and noted that they were shopping around for lower prices. Earlier this week, when Bethlehem announced price increases totaling substantially less than U.S. Steel's, analysts said that U.S. Steel almost certainly would have to roll back some of its new prices.

**Stocks Broadly Higher In Heavy N.Y. Trading**  
NEW YORK, June 22 (Reuters) — Strength in energy shares and takeover targets pushed prices broadly higher in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The popular averages got a lift late in the session when Chrysler opened sharply higher despite denials of a report that Volkswagen planned a takeover bid for the automaker. Volkswagen leader Chrysler jumped 2 1/2 to 10 1/2 on turnover of more than a million shares after a late start.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 5.46 points at 819.10. Winners led losses 874-to-601. Volume totaled 36.41 million shares, off a bit from the 37.10 million traded yesterday.

Analysts said that with the end of the second quarter approaching, glimmers and blue chips continued to find favor as institutional investors stepped up portfolio switching activities.

But they said institutions were not being aggressive because of the OPEC oil ministers conference and the Tokyo summit meeting, both next week.

Among glimmers and blue chips, IBM rose 3/4 to 74 1/4, Allied Chemical 3/4 to 34 1/4, International Harvester 1/2 to 39 1/4, Inco 1/4 to 20 1/4 and Teledyne 2 1/4 to 127 1/4.

In the energy group, Exxon gained 3/4 to 51 1/4, Standard Oil of California 1 1/4 to 48, Mobil 1 to 77.

Pennzoil 1 1/4 to 38 1/4, and Louisiana Land & Exploration 1 1/4 to 33 1/4. Superior Oil fell 3/4 to 43 1/4 and Schlumberger 3/4 to 74 1/4.

Active Mesa Petroleum gained 4 1/4 to 59. British National Oil Corp. and Deminor bought two Mesa subsidiaries for \$65 million in cash and notes.

Gaming shares were weak again. Caesars World fell 1 1/4 to 30 1/4 and Bally Manufacturing 1 1/4 to 42. Bally said it would conduct a New Jersey run that casinos may buy no more than 50 percent of their slot machines from one maker.

It slipped 1 to 10 1/4 after it forecast a second-quarter operating loss. General Tire skidded 1 1/4 to 24 1/4 after reporting a decline in its second-quarter net.

In Chicago, wheat, corn, oats and soybeans closed substantially higher. Growing expectations of massive purchases of U.S. grains and soybeans by the Soviet Union sent prices soaring across the board in today's trading, with limit highs posted several times in old-crop contracts of wheat, corn and soybeans.

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**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, June 15th, 1979.

## Experts See Grain Crisis in Moscow

By H.J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT) — A dry wind that withers crops turn the earth to dust has been biting the Soviet Union's grain in recent weeks, and it is expected to force that country into grain purchases that could drive up the price of food around the globe.

It is a 60-pound bushel of it that sold for \$3.20 two weeks ago in Chicago is selling for very next month at \$4.68, the highest price since mid-1975.

Rain traders are talking of the year of 1972, when a severe drought hit the Soviet Union to a record 1.2 billion bushels of grain, two-thirds of which came from the United States. Smaller, substantial imports by China the Indian subcontinent, whose soils were damaged, helped the world's grain reserves all night.

Despite record or near-record worldwide wheat harvests year since 1975, there is the specter of another supply squeeze.

The Soviet grain production was a record 8.7 billion bushels, but Washington thinks that it drops as low as 6.24 billion bushels with a record crop last year Soviet Union had to book imports of 184 million bushels of grain through this month, an all-time high for an U.S. exporting house.

London's Sotiland, publisher and editor of Milling & Baking News, industry's leading publication, "Simply put, if the Soviet Union is as serious as everyone says, and they want to maintain an animal and wheat rations year, they will have to import about what America exported to foreign buyers in the crop just ended."

Breaking down Soviet grain production figures, we find the latest estimate for 1979 at 2.9 billion bushels, compared with the billion produced last year. We have that much wheat to sell, do all four major exporters (including Canada, Australia and India) put together.

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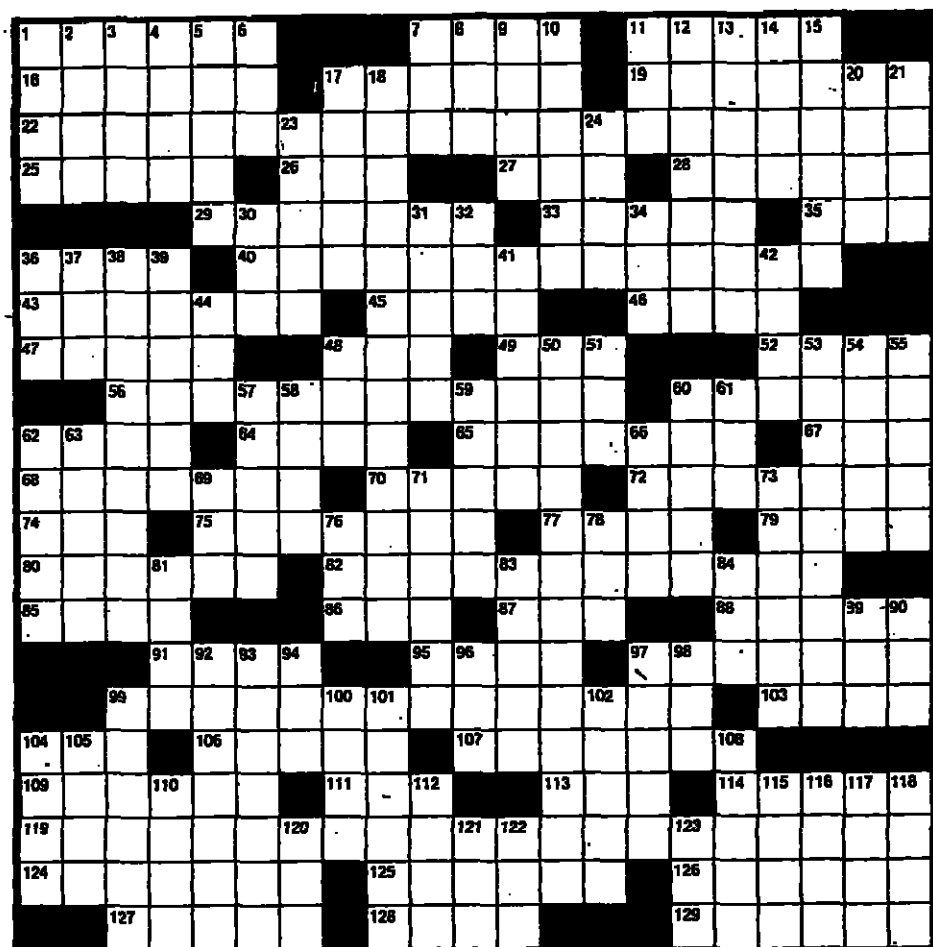
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

## Hacked Saws By Caroline G. Fitzgerald



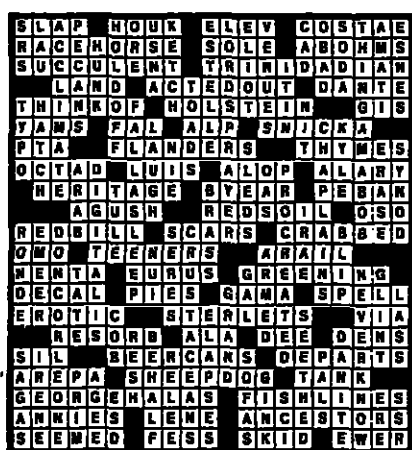
## ACROSS

- 1 Where the Yukon rises  
7 Sculptor  
10 Part of a slip  
16 Vineyard  
17 Nondependent  
18 "I'm in" for Love  
22 Offense  
23 Silken  
25 Floating zoo  
27 Brace  
28 Advice to a loner  
29 Reason for a D.S.C.  
33 Greek dialect  
35 Cave man of comics  
36 Studio spinner  
40 Trash  
42 Stamen parts  
45 Triclinium meal  
46 Herring barrel  
47 Principled  
48 Eureka!  
50 Electrical unit  
52 Mallorca or Menorca  
58 Poor devil  
60 "the" truth  
62 Factor in Mendel's law  
64 Kind of shark  
65 Two English saints  
67 Surgeons' assts.  
68 Ann or Andy  
70 "By my" Shale  
72 "Let them"

## ACROSS

- 74 Stone or Iron  
75 Dennis the Menace  
77 Blow—top  
78 Looped handle  
80 Individual  
82 Decorator's activity  
85 Formerly  
86 Haw's opposite  
87 Pop singer  
88 Janie  
89 Tiny creature in warm seas  
91 Old chest for valuables  
95 Cut of beef  
97 Lacking atmosphere  
99 Jonathan Livingston  
103 Discordia  
104 Parties, British style  
106 Give way  
107 Aqueduct, brain channel  
108 Branch of physical science  
111 Antediluvian  
113 River islet  
114 Elèves' milieu  
115 Put a nag up against a  
124 Not under the collar  
125 —time (singly)  
126 Englishman  
127 Soothing word  
128 Soviet refusal  
129 Liquid used in perfumery

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## DOWN

- 1 Clobber members  
2 Charley horse  
3 —do—well  
4 To you, in Toulouse  
5 Leave in the lurch  
6 "Alas!" in Anhalt  
7 Part of TNT  
8 Moreover  
9 Lambs or spondee  
10 Dogtail, e.g.  
11 Norm: Abbr.  
12 Subjects of discourses  
13 Highbred  
14 Sanction  
15 Orangutans  
17 Little Lord Famberley  
18 Henderson, with his metronome

## DOWN

- 28 Locale of Frogger Park  
21 Benchley's  
31 E.L. members  
24 One of the Pirates  
30 Lug of a jug  
31 Gallagher's partner  
32 Subject of a Pope essay  
34 Favorite word of Anna's king  
36 Rain check, at times  
37 Wife of Athanasius  
38 Sandburg's "Always the Young"

## DOWN

- 44 Hopbini's father  
46 Nabokov heroine  
50 Lady trailer  
51 Turkish chamber  
52 Tree or fig  
54 Player milieu  
55 Uncertain  
57 Terry or Drew  
58 Steelers' coach  
59 Nemo, to Nero  
60 "...of folly": Addison  
61 "How" with me...? Macbeth  
62 Onology symbol  
63 Gung-ho  
64 Sordor  
65 Taunting word

## DOWN

- 71 Herrick or Service  
72 Venezia sight  
76 Gamb  
78 "Delta of Venus" author  
81 Sudden pain  
83 English swabbie  
84 Neighbor of Syr.  
85 "Love You"  
86 Numbskull  
87 Chest wall  
88 Knockout  
89 Say more  
90 Vocalized pauses  
97 Santa—race track  
98 Mt. near Troy  
99 Suddenly

## DOWN

- 100 Sikorsky  
101 Wrestling hold  
102 Teresa de—  
104 Bandout  
105 Hit Broadway  
106 Amazon tributary  
110 Town on the Niger  
112 Refuse  
115 Yak or jaw  
116 Temonian king  
117 Trotsky  
118 Former light-weight champ  
120 Ronsard product  
121 Whence Pate drives  
122 Pilcon  
123 Where, in pre-scriptions

## WEATHER

C F			C F				
ALGARVE	16	64	Fair	MADRID	22	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Fair	MILAN	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	82	Cloudy	MIAMI	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	26	79	Fair	MONTREAL	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	22	72	Fair
BELGRADE	15	59	Rate	MUNICH	22	72	Fair
BERLIN	16	61	Fair	NEW YORK	19	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	64	Cloudy	NICE	22	72	Fair
BUCHAREST		N.A.		OSLO	16	64	Overcast
BUDAPEST	21	72	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	23	73	Fair
COPENHAGEN	24	78	Fair	ROME	22	72	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Mist	SOFIA	18	64	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	24	75	Fair
EDINBURGH		N.A.		TEHRAN	22	70	Fair
FLORENCE	26	79	Mist	TEL AVIV	22	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	15	63	Rate	TOKYO	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	17	63	Rate	TUNIS	28	78	Fair
Helsinki	23	73	Fair	VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
HOUSTON	24	82	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	16	64	Overcast
LA PALMAS	23	73	Fair				
LISBON	19	66	Mist				
LONDON	17	63	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## BOOKS

CHILDREN OF THE HOLOCAUST  
Conversations with Sons and Daughters of Survivors  
By Helen Epstein. G.P. Putnam's Sons. 348 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by James Atlas

THE GODS visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, Euripides prophesied; but what about the more impersonal sins of history? Are they, too, passed on from one generation to the next? Helen Epstein, a New York journalist whose parents survived the Holocaust, was haunted throughout her childhood by her family's difference from others: They were more somber, more susceptible to sudden

furies of rage, more conspicuous of life's tragedy. There was an "iron box" within her, she recalls in "Children of the Holocaust," that concealed some terrible, unspoken secret; and it was only when she came to interview the children of other survivors that she discovered what it was: the inexpressible trauma imprinted on her parents' lives, as indelible as the number on her mother's arm. And her awareness of this trauma, Miss Epstein says, determined her own character.

There is in Miss Epstein's family, transplanted to Manhattan, Comfortable in America, they still kept their Old World customs intact: the drives in the country on Sunday, the attention to culture, the animated political discussions with other refugees. As a child, the author was told very little about her parents' experience in the camps. All the same, she would find herself on the Seventh Avenue road imagining that it was "a train of cattle cars on its way to Poland"; she was tormented by images of "blackened barbed wire with bits of flesh stuck to it if the way flies stick to walls after they are swatted dead." Hardly the normal fantasies of a girl growing up on New York's West Side.

In subsequent interviews with the children of survivors, Miss Epstein discovered that her sense of dread was familiar to them, a shared condition. And they had other qualities in common: a protectiveness toward their parents that frustrated the child's natural impulses of rebellion; loyalty toward the family and a will to perpetuate it though marriage and progeny; a fierce consciousness of their Jewish identities; and a bereavement over relatives they had never known. "Our family tree had been burnt to a stump," she writes. "Whole branches, great networks of leaves had disappeared into the sky and ground."

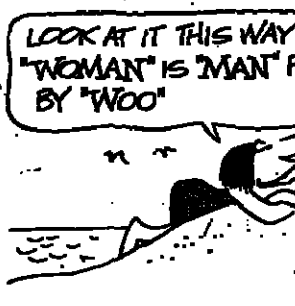
Unfortunately, the testimony Miss Epstein gathered from her contemporaries reflects the deleterious influence of the tape recorder on journalism. Nothing could be drier than unedited transcripts of informal conversations; yet that is just what the author offers us in chapter after chapter. And her subjects — a Southern beauty queen; an embittered Vietnam veteran; a graduate student in search of a career — sound very much like other Americans who came of age during the 1960s.

James Atlas reviewed this book for The New York Times.

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



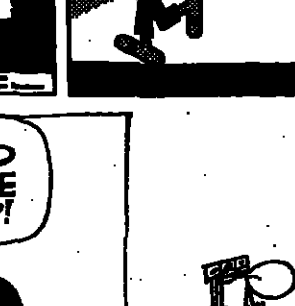
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## DOONESBURY



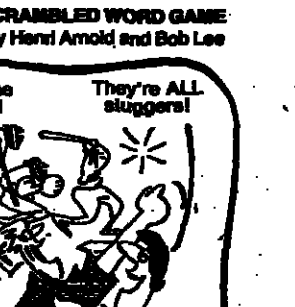
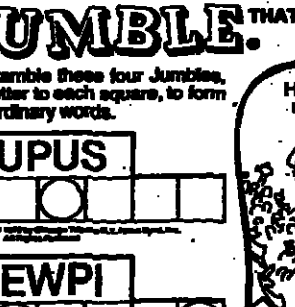
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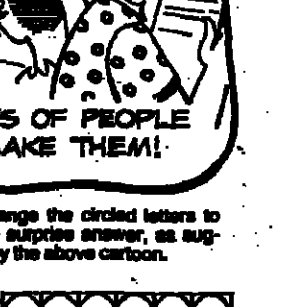
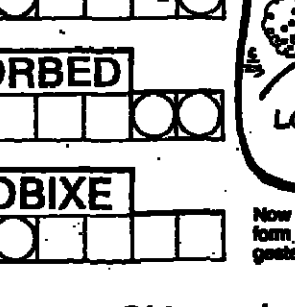
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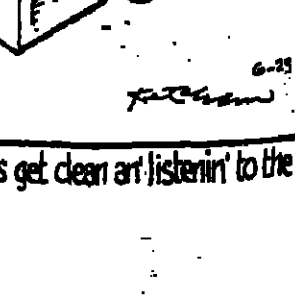
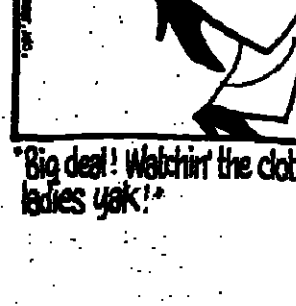
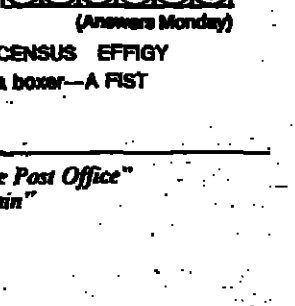
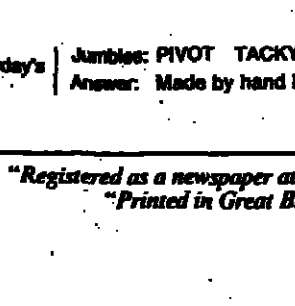
## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE









## Art Buchwald

## Dear Artie: I Have This Gas Problem...

WASHINGTON—Dear Artie: My husband came home at 10 o'clock last night, tired and worn out. I asked him where he had been, and he said he had had drinks with an airline stewardess in a cocktail lounge. I think he's lying. I believe he was out cruising for gas and found some. He gave me a cock-and-bull story about the airline stewardess because he knows that if I found out about the gas I'd ask to use his car.

—Big Bertha

Dear Bertha: It sounds to me as if your suspicions may be correct. The old "drinks with an airline stewardess" alibi is used by every husband during a gasoline crisis. My advice to you is to search his pants pockets and his wallet for a credit card receipt from a gas station. If you find one, confront him with it, and tell him he either lets you use his automobile or he will speak to your lawyer. If, on the other hand, you find a receipt from the cocktail lounge, apologize for thinking the worst about him, which was that he got a full tank of gas and did not tell you about it.

—A.B.

Dear Artie: I am in love with a young, handsome, wealthy boy from one of the best families in town. He has a beautiful Lincoln Continental and a 60-foot diesel engine yacht. He wants to marry me in the worst way. But my parents want me to marry a fat, stupid service station attendant who works three blocks from our house. They say I have to think of my future, and their future as well. They also said a nice girl doesn't marry someone with a Lincoln Continental any more. What should I do?

—Tearful Annie

Dear Annie: I'm afraid your parents are right. You'd be making a

big mistake if you married a rich boy just because you loved him when you have an opportunity to be the wife of someone who could supply your fuel needs for the rest of your life. Very few girls have a chance to marry a service station attendant, and you should be grateful to your parents for finding one for you. Tell your rich boyfriend to get lost.

—A.B.

Dear Artie: I am a bachelor and I like to have a good time. The other day I was waiting in a long line for gas and this good-looking girl with distress on her face drove slowly by. She winked, and I let her jump the line in front of me. We got to talking and she gave me the impression that after we filled up we'd go out and have a good time. But as soon as she got her 10 gallons of premium she just sped off and left me stuck at the pump. What do you think of this kind of girl?

—Woeful Willie

Dear Willie: I've received hundreds of letters from men who have had the same experience. There seem to be a lot of girls like that and there's a name for them—gas teasers. They'll do anything to get in front of you, and then when they get all the fuel they want they act as if they don't know you exist. I hope this is a lesson to you. The next time you let a girl crash in front of you, ask her if you can hold on to her driver's license. If she refuses, you'll know she's just playing you for a chump.

—A.B.

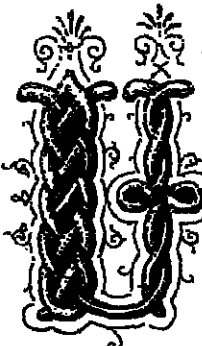
Dear Artie: My boyfriend used to lead gasoline in his car, and I was unlearned in mine. He doesn't want to get serious because he says mixed marriages don't work. What do you think?

—Soulful Sarah

Dear Sarah: They can work but it's not easy. As long as you respect the other person's fuel needs, love will prevail. Many mixed marriages wind up with one of the parties being catalytically converted.

—A.B.

## Garlic



ZES, France (HT) — In this small city close to the hinterland of the wild Cevennes hills, June is the month when the new garlic crop comes to town. This Saturday, Uzès disappears behind a hillside of garlic.

By Rona Dobson

square and boulevard, the soft, velvety aroma of fresh garlic takes over the town, insidiously smothering the usual jasmine, honeysuckle, traffic and strong coffee emanations with its warm, almost truffle-like overtones.

To many, it is the supreme fragrance, enticing as a moonlight night, reminiscent of sautéed and roast lamb and pistou soup and practically anything edible. Others do not feel the same and shrink into the deeper recesses of the shaded boulevard cafes to lurk moodily over their pastis until the market ends and the garlic cloud disperses.

Business Brisk

Antony Daniels, an American artist who lives in heavily wooded solitude amid the shabby shrub oak that makes up the isolated garrique country surrounding Uzès, never misses a market. "It's been going for centuries and it's a very picturesque event. I'm down to my last bulb on my last plant from last year's supply and it's still succulent and rich. The smell gets sharper as the garlic ages but if you treat it right, the cloves don't dry out. I buy enough every June to last me through the year and festoon my house with strings of it: friends from foreign parts think it's my idea of decoration and don't believe they're real."

Hadice Gomet, Turkish archaeologist wife of a French artist, Tony Gomet, takes

## 150 Tons of the Aromatic Bulbs Will Descend on the Town of Uzès Today



copious supplies back to Paris when they retreat there in the winter. "Most of it comes from Vaucluse and around the area, and it's all fresh so it doesn't turn papery and dry up into empty pods by the end of the year."

Close to 150 tons of the prized bulb are hauled to market on the great day and not much is left lying around by evening. Uzès time. Growers come from all over the surrounding area with their aromatic produce and business is brisk through the day. Bulk buyers from Paris, tourists, residents, restaurant owners, foreigners drawn by the magnetic smell from their summer homes in the countryside, bustle from pile to pile, plait to plait, sniffing and poking knowledgeably, collecting a year's supply or flavorful souvenirs.

Parisians are too busy over their food to enjoy real garlic. Daniels asserted. "It's a country staple," he said. "Down here they turn the market into a kind of celebration, a festival in honor of the new crop."

Chantal Lavina, born and bred in Uzès, remembers her mother and grandmother buying their provision for the year at the June garlic fair, and always goes along herself to pick out the fresh plait. "I hang mine out on my little terrace to dry in the sun — it's too fresh to eat right away — then take it indoors where it keeps dry and gets lots of air."

Medieval Character

Even without the annual garlic fair (and truffle fair in the autumn), Uzès is a very folklike town; it has kept its medieval character as a close-knit community clustered around the fortress of the Duchy of Uzès on a hill above the austere Lan-

guedoc landscape. It has a six-story bell tower dating from the 12th century, spared by the Protestants for use as a watchtower during the religious upheavals of the 16th century, when they held the town against all comers.

The castle is small, solid and built to withstand sieges, with battlements and a tower of its own, some of the apartments still occupied by descendants of the 16th-century de Crussol family. It started with a duchess created in the time of Charlemagne, and the line descended only through its women until the last heiress in the late 15th century married a Count de Crussol and surrendered her succession rights. A male descendant of this union was granted the title of Duke of Uzès and a female bastion fell to male dominance.

But, although the Uzès women may have lost the ancient title, they retained a reputation for dashing boldness: a recent duchess was the first woman in France to drive a car, and the first to get caught breaking the speed limit. At the time, it was a strict 6 kilometers an hour and the intrepid duchess habitually belted along at a spanking 13 kilometers an hour.

HERE'S still a familiar, rather cozy feel to the town, so far not on the main tourist track, although an extensive renovation of the central square — with its ele-

gant Gothic arcades surrounded by a network of tiny streets — has been undertaken with an eye on the increasing interest in the area. There are no ruined Roman villas or amphitheaters to offer, other than the magnificent three-tiered Roman aqueduct, the Pont du Gard, 10 miles away. Artists and visitors enjoy the animation, noise and constant activity, residents know they are in the heart of a medieval world brought up to date, with vineyards, cherry orchards, olive groves, asparagus fields flourishing around them and produce piling up at the regular Saturday market, as well as at the annual garlic event.



Liv Ullmann cheers on the youngsters who appear with her "I Remember Mama" as they defeated the kids from "Amway Show League." Ms. Ullmann's daughter, Linn (left), joins the team but struck out every time at bat. "This is her softball game, ever," said Ullmann. The "Annie's" headed Sarah Jessica Parker, who plays the comic strip heroine, one run short in a seventh-inning rally to lose the game, 1-

## PEOPLE: Waylon Jennings Sings Diesel Fuel Blues

Trucks, trains, broken hearts and whiskey are the staples of country music, but diesel fuel is the villain in the postmortem of two Waylon Jennings concerts in Buffalo and Binghamton, N.Y., this weekend. "We have five vehicles that run diesel fuel and just feel that it's best to move the concerts to another date," Jennings' manager said. The vehicles are buses used to transport musicians and equipment. Thieves in suburban Virginia emptied the tanks in both cases before the shows. Jennings and his wife, Susan, and husband Jim, the Schroeder manager, managed to push the vehicles to the top of a nearby hill, then coast to a service station, where they had to wait in line for 90 minutes.

Back in her home state, singer John Denver was getting a Rocky Mountain high installing a 4,000-gallon gas storage tank at his half-million-dollar Aspen home.

In Paris Mrs. Devi Sukarno, widow of the former president of Indonesia, sued singer and nightclub owner Regine on the ground that she had been unfairly barred from the nightclub. A lawyer for Regine said that Mrs.

—SAMUEL JUS

One might expect "Elle Rigby" still to be lining the pockets of ex-Beatle Paul McCartney — "Rambling" Wreck from "Ge Tech"? It may come as a shock to loyal engineers, but according to The Washington Post, every time the famous light song is played, McCartney's bank account, which he recently bought up, goes up a thousand dollars — "Elle Rigby" among them. Also a McCartney stable: "Sweetest Signa Chi," "On Wisconsin," "For My Baby and One More Time," "Road" and that old pre-rock, "Stormy Weather."

—SAMUEL JUS

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## REWARD

For all of Carter B. Carter's friends who come to the party on June 19.

## P.L.L.E.A.S.E.—???

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